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AMENDMENT ALONE DECLARED ENOUGH TO CONFER VOTE

No Legislation Necessary, in
Opinion of Former Justice
C. E. Hughes, Who Differs
From Massachusetts Official

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The opinion of the Attorney-General of Massachusetts that women in that State cannot vote, even after the suffrage amendment is ratified, unless the state Legislature or Congress confers the vote upon them, is opposed to an opinion which the National American Woman Suffrage Association has received from Charles Evans Hughes, formerly a Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

His opinion is that the suffrage amendment, when duly ratified by the thirty-sixth state, will become immediately self-executing and will render invalid and therefore ineffective any existing provision in any state, constitution or any statute establishing a suffrage disqualification solely on the ground of sex.

He holds that no enabling state legislation is necessary to put the federal amendment into effect, as federal laws automatically supersede state rulings, as already proved in the case of the amendment emancipating the Negroes.

"Where a state constitution or statute contains the word 'male' in describing suffrage qualifications," he said, "the effect of the amendment will be to strike out that word and leave the state constitution or statute to operate as though the word were not in it."

Payment of Poll Tax

The approaching completion of ratification brings up several other questions dealing with the exercise of the franchise under constitutions made solely for men. One is that of the poll tax. Will women voting in states where a poll tax is levied be required to pay one?

There is a popular misconception of the term poll tax which would identify the places where ballots are cast with the poll or per capita tax which is a remnant of that antiquity when there was no voting and men had to add to payments of produce and of labor a payment for the right to live in the realm, according to Mrs. Mary Sumner Boyd, chief of the national association's research department. This tax has nothing to do with the right to vote, as a rule.

The only poll tax levied by the federal government is the \$4 tax imposed upon each immigrant on entrance into the country. The constitutions of 29 states mention a poll tax, four of them, Oregon, Ohio, Maryland, and California, only to prohibit it as contrary to democratic ideals.

Amount of Tax Varies

At present 24 states either impose a poll tax or authorize their legislatures to impose one at need, the amount varying from \$1 to \$4. In nine states it is imposed upon all adults; in 10 upon all male inhabitants, although in Arkansas women voters in the primaries have voluntarily paid the tax; in three, upon all male citizens, and in Oklahoma and Rhode Island only upon all electors as such.

"It has been said that women as voters pay poll taxes in all equal suffrage states and that they will be forced to do so in all other states as they become enfranchised," said Mrs. Boyd, "but the fact is that not one woman is today paying a poll tax as a voter. Those women voters who do pay the tax are only continuing to pay exactly the same tax they paid before they had the vote; and, as a matter of fact, women are now paying the poll tax in eight non-suffrage states. In Rhode Island and Oklahoma only will they have the poll or head tax imposed upon them, \$1 and \$2 a year, respectively, as a direct penalty for the right to vote."

In states where women vote they have not only been accepted as eligible to office but have been both elected and appointed to positions hitherto held by men. They have served on election boards in many places and, it is said, have fitted into new positions and duties naturally and harmoniously.

Question of Jury Duty

Another question is that of jury duty. As a matter of fact, women are not yet permitted to serve on juries in many of the suffrage states. In Arizona, Alaska, Colorado, Illinois, Montana, New York, Oklahoma, Oregon, and Wyoming, women may not be summoned to jury duty. In New York, the commissioner of jurors of King's County has refused to draw them, and although there has been much agitation for a state law qualifying them for such duty, it has not passed. During the territorial period and early years of woman suffrage in Wyoming, women juries were frequently drawn; later it was said to be unconstitutional and the practice was discontinued. The Attorney-General of Oklahoma has decided that women cannot serve under the revised statutes; in Oregon they served during the early days, but are not now called; a jury law, however, is being pushed. In South Dakota, the Attorney-General states that it will be necessary to cut the word "male"

from the jury law to permit women to serve.

In California, women may serve on juries in accordance with legislation enacted in 1917. In Idaho, although such service is mentioned as compulsory, it is said by the Attorney-General to be rare. He adds that it is more than likely that a judge would relieve a woman from jury duty on her request. Kansas also permits women to be called, but readily excuses them, and Nevada, while permitting their service, has never utilized it. Utah exempts women by special statute, but they frequently serve, and Washington by act of legislation permits them to sit on juries, but without compulsion.

Women Expect No Delay

Leading Suffragists Quote Opinion of
Charles E. Hughes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—An opinion given by J. Weston Allen, Attorney-General of Massachusetts, to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, to the effect that women may not vote in this State until the state Constitution has been amended, or an enabling act passed by the United States Congress, is not viewed with concern by Massachusetts' woman suffrage leaders who point to a contrary opinion recently submitted by Charles E. Hughes, a former associate justice of the United States Supreme Court.

Attorney-General Allen holds that the Federal Suffrage Amendment, ratified by 35 states and needing the indorsement of but one more to become operative, as a matter of law merely provides that women shall not be denied the right to vote and does not as a matter of law automatically extend the suffrage to them. "If this opinion were to be upheld it would be a matter of perhaps four years before suffrage could be conferred upon them. Later, however, Attorney-General Allen gave it as an informal opinion that an enabling act by the state Legislature might overcome the necessity of amending the state Constitution.

Mr. Allen's opinion said in part: "Many provisions of the federal Constitution require legislation by Congress to make them effective. Prohibitory clauses, however, of both federal and state constitutions are generally said to be self-executing."

"In a sense, the proposed amendment, which is prohibitory in form, is self-executing. If it should be ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states. Any state constitution or statute which affirmatively denies suffrage to women because of their sex would be unconstitutional, and a federal court would so hold in a case properly before it. It is, however, my opinion that a constitution or statute which confers the vote upon men but fails to confer it upon women does not deny the vote to women within the meaning of the proposed amendment."

"The right to vote is not inherent in any person. Indeed, a person may be a citizen of the United States and still not have a right to vote. In general the states may confer the right as they see fit. Only since the Fifteenth Amendment they may not deny the right to a man merely because he is black, and if the proposed amendment is ratified they may not deny it to women merely because they are women."

"The proposed amendment does not confer upon female citizens the right to vote, but only the right not to be discriminated against because of their sex."

"It is my opinion that women will not be entitled to vote in the primaries of April 27, even if the proposed amendment should be ratified by the thirty-sixth state before that date. In addition to the ratification of the amendment, it is necessary that suffrage be conferred upon them by either state action or congressional legislation."

CAILLAUX CASE IN ITS FINAL STAGES

Judgment on Former Premier of
France Expected to Be Given
by Senate This Week—Case
for Defence Opened Saturday

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Saturday).—This afternoon speeches in defence of Joseph Caillaux, former Premier, who is on trial on charges of treasonable relations with Germany during the war were begun in the high court of the Senate. At the close of yesterday's speech the General Prosecutor, General Lescouvé, demanded the application of Articles 77 and 79 of the penal code which entail one of four forms of punishment; first, deportation into a fortified place, second, deportation (both these penalties are permanent); third, detention for from five to 20 years in the central detention house at Clairvaux; fourth, banishment for five or ten years. General Lescouvé asked the Senate, in conclusion, not to let leniency affect their judgment of a man whom he accused of having put personal ambition and personal aims above the country.

Today Marius Moutet opened his speech for the defense. After long debates and the examination of witnesses, he declared to the court that the prosecution found that there was no proof of the charges that had been made, and they were reduced to saying "prove your innocence." Prosecution had searched the whole world for proofs of his guilt and found none. They had built a prison upon the Ossa of so-called evidence, and all that had emerged from the mountain was a mouse.

Hundreds of pounds weight of dossiers, 28 months of inquiry, and 28 months of prison had produced no proof of treason, and all that was left, even by the prosecution, was the simple question of intelligence with the enemy.

Speeches for the defense, it is expected will occupy three or four days, and judgment may be given next Thursday or Friday.

(Friday).—The speech of General Lescouvé continued this afternoon. With minute care the speaker has traced the history of the whole affair. So far, however, his indictment has been supported by very little of what may be called real evidence. By many, a phrase used yesterday is taken to show rather the weakness of the case than its strength.

That phrase was contained in this sentence: "In fact, the prosecution sees a will to betray, or a light-mindedness approaching madness." It remains to be seen how far the high court considers the "will to betray" as a crime.

Moro Giffier's Defense

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Sunday).—The representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns from the Armenian bureau that the Supreme Council, being unable to find a mandatory for Armenia, will probably propose that the status quo ante bellum should be maintained there with the Turkish suzerainty reduced to a minimum. After five years of lip service to freedom's cause and the liberty of nations, and of holding the Turks up to universal execration, the allied statesmen, generals, and financiers, seem to have come to the conclusion that Armenia's only happiness is under Turkish suzerainty.

If such a decision has been reached, the Armenians consider it a gross betrayal. The proposed step, the bureau considers, is the result of French financiers' intrigues on account of their investments in Russia and Turkey. It considers that they aim to bring, not only the Russians back to Erivan, capital of the present Armenian Republic, but also their Turkish protégés to Erzerum and Van.

This would mean the complete failure of Armenia's cause and her betrayal to satisfy European selfish interests, says the bureau, even if Turkish suzerainty over Armenia were only nominal. It states that there is no analogy between Bulgaria in 1878, and Armenia in 1920, as Turkish suzerainty over Bulgaria meant very little, but, in Armenia's case it would be serious, owing to her geographical position.

The bureau still hopes that the intelligent opinion of civilized nations will prevent Armenia being thrust back under Turkish yoke.

SHIPBUILDING REPORT ISSUED IN LONDON

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Saturday).—Lloyd's register of shipbuilding returns for the quarter ending March 31 shows that merchant tonnage building in the United Kingdom was 3,394,425 tons, being 400,000 tons greater than the tonnage in December, 1919. There are 62 vessels of 10,000 tons and upwards under construction. The total merchant tonnage building abroad was 4,547,535 tons, or 320,000 tons lower than the total building at the end of December, which is due to the large decrease in tonnage building in the United States of 393,000 tons.

The world's total under construction of 7,941,950 tons is about 81,000 tons higher than the figures recorded for December, which is more than twice as much as was under construction for the whole world at the end of March, 1914, namely, 3,343,154.

NO REQUEST FOR TROOPS' PASSAGE

Mexico Has Asked Only That
Small, Unarmed Group May
Go From Sonora to Texas, on
Their Way to Mexican Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—It was reported on Saturday that the Mexican Government had asked permission for Mexican troops to cross United States territory into Sonora, but the State Department denied that anything had been received other than a request for a small group of officers and men in civilian clothes and unarmed to pass through United States territory from Sonora to El Paso, Texas, en route to Mexico City. It



Scene of Mexican revolt

The disturbances in the State of Sonora, if protracted, may involve the question of passage of Mexican troops through United States territory, but no request for this privilege has yet been made, according to Washington.

PLANS TO BETRAY ARMENIA TO TURKS

Armenian Bureau Declares Supreme Council Will Probably
Propose to Hand Back Country
to Turkish Suzerainty

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POLITICAL CAMPAIGN PLANS OF LIBERALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—Sixteen representatives of the Committee of Forty-Eight, outlined a national political campaign. As explained by Paul Harris Drake, St. Louis, regional director of the committee, efforts will be made to have the adherents of the Committee of Forty-Eight, the National Labor Party and the World War Veterans meet in St. Louis on July 4, with any other organization disposed to affiliate with them in the task of defeating the two big political parties. After negotiations, all the organization will meet in the Coliseum to form a new party and promulgate a platform.

ALLIED DECISION TO DISARM GERMANY IS DEFINITELY MADE

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday).—The representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns in authoritative quarters that Germany has been warned that drastic steps will be taken by the Allies, acting on British initiative as presented by Lord Derby in Paris, if she fails to disarm at once and strictly adhere to the Treaty. It is understood that the French, Italian and Belgian governments have joined with Great Britain in declaring they will not allow the establishment in Germany of any régime which is opposed to the execution of the Treaty, and that, should any such obtain power, the Allies will be compelled to abandon the program of assisting toward the economic reconstruction of Germany and may suspend food supplies.

Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its special correspondent

NEW WAGES BOARD TO BEGIN SESSIONS

British Railwaymen's Claims for
Higher Wages May Go to
New Arbitration Board—Cotton
Industry Dispute Arises

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Saturday).—The Central Wages Board is still considering the claim of the National Union of Railwaymen for an increase of £1 per week, and if it is unable to settle the matter, it will be referred to the National Wages Board, which has been set up under the forms of the railway settlement and meets for the first time on Tuesday as an appeal tribunal.

Meantime, the railwaymen, through their various organs, are making several demands, one of them being a minimum wage ranging from £5 to £7 a week, with the removal of grade classification.

The National Conference of delegates of the unions affiliated to the National Federation of General Workers, was held at Essex Hall yesterday to decide the nature and amount of the next wages application in June. This federation includes such trades as shipbuilding, engineering, foundries and others. They will probably ask for an extra 20s. per week for all adults, men and women, and 10s. per week for all under 18 as from March 31.

London building trades operatives are sending in a scheme for new rates of 3s. per hour for mechanics and 2s. 9d. for laborers, equivalent to a demand for two guineas per week increase, the new schedule to become effective on August 15.

The tramway workers' claim will be considered again by the Joint Industrial Council next Thursday. A compromise on a basis of 88s. per week is expected, but this may have to be submitted to the workers before ratification.

Negotiation committees of the Transport Workers Federation and the employers have held a preliminary meeting to consider the recommendation of the Central Wages Board to give a specific denial. Nevertheless France does feel keenly her recent isolation, and unconsciously the economic situation has rendered her more susceptible. It is believed that Mr. Millerand intends to raise the whole question of the alliance and the responsibility of nations towards each other, particularly in the matter of finance.

This subject will be only incidentally, and perhaps informally, discussed at San Remo and must be reserved for the international conference at Brussels next month. Still, it is hoped to lay down some agreement, because it is obvious that the economic situation may become as fruitful a source of misunderstanding as Germany's non-fulfillment of the Treaty terms.

Prospects of Adriatic Issue

As for the Adriatic question, there is promise of an early settlement. Much reserve is shown in official circles concerning the exact nature of the compromise practically reached between Italy and Yugoslavia, but as a high authority informs the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, the problem is nearer a solution than has been hitherto acknowledged.

Doubtless the Turkish treaty, as now prepared, will be revised in some respects; but, generally speaking, Italy, France, England and Greece are in accord.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Saturday).—Mr. Lloyd George has prepared the way for a conciliatory meeting with Mr. Millerand at San Remo by granting interviews to the French press at Marseilles, in which he has declared his firm belief that "as yesterday, so forever, the peace and happiness of the world depends on the friendship, in views and action, of France and England." One thing alone, he declared, was necessary to assure such friendship; that was frankness. At San Remo, each country would have to act in the interest of all.

There is no doubt that the suggested communication in threatening to resume economic pressure on Germany, should the militarists again seek to gain control, has had a good effect in France. Public and governmental opinion has been somewhat appeased; but there is, at the same time, criticism that this is not enough and that a more complete policing of Germany is essential, if disarmament is to be made effective.

German Press Views

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
BERLIN, Germany (Saturday).—The German press shows no tendency to

ALLIED DECISION TO DISARM GERMANY IS DEFINITELY MADE

Germany Warned Drastic Steps
Will Be Taken by Allies Acting
on British Initiative if Disarmament Is Further Delayed

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Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its special correspondent

EN ROUTE TO SAN REMO, Italy (Saturday).—The representative of The Christian Science Monitor, on the way to San Remo, learns that already a definite decision has been arrived at by England and France to insist upon the disarmament of Germany. The methods to be adopted may give rise to subsequent discussions, since England favors a blockade, and France military occupation in case of need. At any rate complete accord as to the object to be achieved exists.

The Franco-British divergence of view was on entirely secondary matters and the storm cloud, which brooded darkly over the Allies, is dissipated. Rhineland incidents have purely minor importance, since on the general idea that Germany must disarm in accordance with the conditions laid down in the Treaty and the subsequent protocol, there is full agreement between Paris and London. The Treaty, as originally drafted, insisted on the reduction of the German Army to 100,000 by the end of March, and internal troubles led to an extension of the time limit, it is to this figure, and not to the figure of 200,000, that the Allies are determined to reduce the German troops.

French Motive Explained

The suggestion that France, in her advance on Frankfurt, acted under a sense of irritation with her Allies, who were apparently apathetic in face of the German menace, a high French official authorizes the representative of The Christian Science Monitor to give a specific denial. Nevertheless France does feel keenly her recent isolation, and unconsciously the economic situation has rendered her more susceptible. It is believed that Mr. Millerand intends to raise the whole question of the alliance and the responsibility of nations towards each other, particularly in the matter of finance.

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exaggerate the differences existing between France and her allies concerning the occupation of Frankfurt and other towns. This evening's newspapers, with varying degrees of emphasis, warn the German public against supposing that any "split" among the allied powers is likely. The "Vossische Zeitung," the policy of which is persistently anti-English and pro-French, accuses Great Britain of doing all it can to keep alive and old bitterness between France and Germany. The press in general and the public, however, regard the British attitude on the occupation question as constituting a serious rebuff to the alleged French militarism.

The Socialist "Vorwaerts" appeals to the German Government to give evidence of good faith by arresting and punishing all military and civil participants in the recent von Kapp coup.

Several aspects of the general situation here occasion concern. Reactionary intrigues continue unabated, and separatist tendencies among the South German states have now become too pronounced to be overlooked.

Effect on Germany

News of Anglo-French Understanding Causes General Agitation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin. BERLIN, Germany (Sunday)—Paris reports, suggesting that on British instigation the allied powers propose to summon Germany, under threat of renewal of the blockade, to put into force immediately the disarmament clauses of the Peace Treaty, provided Saturday night's newspapers with large captions and occasion agitation among the general public.

The semi-official "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" challenges the accuracy of the reports and declares that their aim is obvious, namely, the softening of the blow to French public opinion, which France has recently received in London and the saving of French prestige. "An attempt is being made," adds the semi-official organ, "to ascribe to England the initiative for the disarming of Germany, but it does not seem credible that such is really the case."

Anti-British newspapers naturally seize on the reports in question as proving their contention that the possibilities of reconciliation between Germany and France are greater than between Germany and Great Britain.

After the press and public agitation of the last few days, the German internal situation is now viewed with greater calmness and optimism. It is generally realized that the reports of an imminent reactionary counter-revolutionary movement, based upon the disorders in Pomerania, were greatly exaggerated. The so-called conspiracy between army officers and the communist chiefs, which led to many arrests on Friday and caused popular excitement, now seems to have been merely harmless negotiations between the two parties about the handing over to the government of arms and munitions in possession of the workers.

The separatist tendencies of Bavaria, rather than an open reactionary revolution, seems to be really the danger now confronting Germany.

Change in British Policy

Recent Events Point to Adoption of French Ideas of Compulsion

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris. PARIS, France (Friday)—Alexander Millerand, the Premier, is leaving tonight by special train for San Remo, accompanied by Marshal Foch, Earl Curzon, the British Foreign Minister, and Mr. Bonar Law, leader of the British House of Commons. Francis Nitti, Premier of Italy, is already there.

Recent events have very materially altered the whole character of the meeting from that originally proposed. When last the premiers of the Allies met in London, they believed, or at least people did, that they were planning a pleasant excursion for themselves, where, among the orange trees and palms of the Italian Riviera, they could quietly discuss and settle minor difficulties, the Turkish treaty and other incidental questions. Since then, the whole policy of Europe has been changed abruptly and unpleasantly by the German coup d'état, and its consequences in the Ruhr Basin, the French occupation of Frankfurt and Darmstadt, and five days' debate with England.

The great question before all those going to San Remo is: Is that debate going to go on? Is France going to succeed in dictating the peace policy, or is England, led by Mr. Lloyd George, going to abandon her recent attitude and policy of conciliation and follow France in demanding strict application of the Treaty and compelling Germany, by force if necessary, to carry out all her obligations?

Today it looks as if the latter alternative is what is likely to occur. The debate on German armament in the House of Commons at London; the newspaper reports that Germany is preparing a new coup, and the visit which Lord Derby paid to Mr. Millerand yesterday to discuss measures for joint action in summoning Germany to submit to the treaty terms with regard to disarmament; all point to a new orientation in British policy. Whether the change is due to public opinion in England, new information with regard to German designs, or simply policy with regard to France, it is impossible to say. In part it may be due to all three, and it is not yet clear whether it is to be regarded as a fixed policy or only an expediency. But one result is certain, that the change will make the San Remo conference one of the most important since the great days of Paris peace making.

CRISES PASSED BY CABINET IN LONDON

Government Emerges Safely From German and Irish Questions—Taxation Changes Expected in Today's Budget Speech

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. WESTMINSTER, England (Sunday)—The British Government has had a good week, and Mr. Lloyd George, who is absent at San Remo, may congratulate himself on the success which attends his administration. The crisis with France is passed safely and has had actually a good effect in showing France, that, while Great Britain will stand by her faithfully in all essentials, she will not go to extremes for the purpose of revenge upon Germany.

The other crisis was the dangerous one in Ireland where, fortunately, the British spirit of compromise triumphed over Mr. Bonar Law's unbending spirit with regard to the Mountjoy hunger strikers. This result was undoubtedly due to Sir Nevill Macready, the new military commander in Ireland, and the new Chief Secretary for Ireland, Sir Hamar Greenwood, formerly of Canada, although the latter's advent is delayed by the necessity of seeking reelection in Sunderland on his promotion.

Opposition Misses Opportunity. A strong opposition in the House of Commons might have defeated the government, owing to Mr. Bonar Law's mishandling, but the Asquithian Liberals and Laborites are still too divided to make a concentrated assault. The by-elections gave proof of this. The return of the Food and Labor ministers, as well as the Coalition candidate in the seat vacated by Sir Auckland Geddes, the new Ambassador to the United States.

An instructive feature of these by-elections is the failure of the women Labor candidates. Labor now thinks that men might have done better. Lady Astor looks like remaining the solitary woman at Westminster for some time to come. Her opposition to wider latitude to divorce surprised the House this week, but she was considered right in her attitude that what British women want most is equality of law for men and women.

The Liberal opposition scored a moral victory in compelling the Ministry of Munitions to withdraw its financial estimate for revision. This ministry is being wound up, yet £27,000,000 was asked for to carry on until all the war stores are sold. It has been a grossly extravagant department, but covers up its deficiencies by taking credit for "profits" on the sale of stores, owing to the advance in world prices. James Fitzalan Hope, Minister in charge, implied that America, in selling all her stores in France for \$400,000,000, had not done so well as Great Britain.

Forecast of Budget

The budget which J. Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, will introduce on Monday, is saved by these war stores windfalls. There will be popular disapproval if Mr. Chamberlain fails to tax war fortunes; but he will resign rather than consent to a levy on capital. He has to raise a revenue of £1,250,000,000 for the current year. Relief will be given to the lower middle class incomes, while large incomes will be taxed more heavily. Sugar duty may be reduced, but the motor tax will be increased. Postage will probably be increased, and more got from liquor. The excess profits tax is expected to be replaced by a general profits tax, which may be the most controversial feature, while a growing body of economists will press for consistent redemption, through the sinking fund, of the gigantic £8,000,000,000 national debt.

FRANCHISE MEASURE ADVANCED IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office. OTTAWA, Ontario—The new Franchise Act is still wending its way slowly through committee in the House of Commons, all the non-contentious clauses having been passed. The more contentious clauses are now under consideration, the first of these being that dealing with contributions for political purposes. This clause reads as follows:

"(4) No unincorporated company or association and no incorporated company or association other than one incorporated for political purposes alone, shall, directly or indirectly, contribute, loan, advance, pay or promise or offer to pay any money in aid of, any candidate at an election, or any political party, committee, or association, or any company incorporated for political purposes, or any political purpose whatever, or for the indemnification or reimbursement of any person for moneys so used."

"(2) Every director, shareholder, officer, attorney, or agent of any company or association violating the provisions of this section, or who aids, abets, or takes part in any such violation, and every person who asks or knowingly receives any money or its equivalent in violation of the provisions of this section, is guilty of an indictable offense against this act punishable as in this act provided."

An amendment was proposed to this, which while forbidding companies to contribute towards campaign funds allowed individuals to contribute sums not in excess of \$10,000 toward election expenses, full publicity being given to all such contributions. The Farmers Party charges that the clause was put in the act for the purpose of stopping any contributions by the Grain Growers Association and similar organizations, while Labor complains that it will prevent trade unions from

contributing toward the election expenses of any of their candidates. After a lengthy debate, in which considerable heat was manifested, the amendment was defeated and the clause passed as printed.

VICEROY SENDS FOR IRISH LORD MAYOR

Viscount French in Conference With Dublin Official—Further Outrages Reported—Verdict Returned by Cork Jury

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. DUBLIN, Ireland (Sunday)—The representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns that the Cork jury, after two hours' deliberation, returned with a verdict that Alderman Thomas MacCurtain, former Lord Mayor of Cork, was killed as a result of bullet wounds and was willfully murdered under circumstances of the most callous brutality; that the murder was organized and carried out by the Royal Irish Constabulary, officially directed by the British Government. A verdict of willful murder was returned against Mr. Lloyd George, Viscount French, Ian Macpherson, Acting Inspector General Smith of the Royal Irish Constabulary, Divisional Inspector Clayton, and District Inspector Swamy.

Saturday—The Lord Mayor, Mr. O'Neill, was summoned to the Viceroy's Lodge yesterday, where he spent some hours in private conference with Lord French and Sir Nevill Macready, the new commander of the forces in Ireland, but the result of the conference was not disclosed. Eight more hunger striking prisoners were taken from Mountjoy Prison to the city hospitals last night. There are still 20 political prisoners in jail, the majority of whom are not taking food.

Captain White is still imprisoned in Mountjoy and desires that it be made known that he is not in favor of physical force. When he was arrested, as reported in The Christian Science Monitor, he was attempting to explain to the troops on guard what he, as a former soldier, thought their duty was on that occasion. He also is hunger striking for the fourth day.

Police Constable Patrick Foley of the Royal Irish Constabulary, who was home on leave, has been found in a creamery yard today with 28 bullet wounds. He had been blindfolded, and his hands were tied behind him.

Thomas Mulholland was fatally shot in a street in Dundalk on Saturday morning. Mulholland was 28 years of age, was interned after the Easter day rebellion. He was a Sinn Féin member. His assailants escaped, but a man called McKeever implicates the Royal Irish Constabulary, who admit that a patrol was attacked and one of their number fired three shots.

NAVAL GOVERNOR FOR NEW ZEALAND

Viscount Jellicoe Is Appointed Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Dominion

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Saturday)—The Colonial Office announced last night that His Majesty King has been pleased to appoint Admiral of Fleet, Viscount Jellicoe to be Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of New Zealand in succession of the Earl of Liverpool, who will shortly retire from that office. Lord Jellicoe was very warmly received in New Zealand last year during his naval tour, where he spent about six weeks.

In discussing Lord Liverpool's successor, the chief government newspaper, The Dominion, urged the appointment of an Admiral in view of New Zealand's naval policy. "There is obviously no reason why the King's representative should necessarily be an earl or a baron, as has been the case for the last 20 years," declared The Dominion, "and there is even less reason why the post should be used as a jumping-off place for the peerage by British party politicians. New Zealand does not want a purely ornamental governor-general, nor yet one with an ingrained and life-long habit of having a finger in the political pie." The journal adds that a senior officer of the navy would make a good governor, since he could give some expert advice on naval defense.

The nominative method of appointing governors seems to suit the present organization of the Empire. But the Governor ought to be a man of infinite tact, conscious that he occupies a somewhat anomalous position. He may have influence, but he must not try to rule. New Zealand has had governors of many types; and it has liked some of them much better than others. The governor who would be intolerable would be he who imagined that Downing Street had given him authority to direct the public affairs of the Dominion.

TEACHERS SEEK ADVANCES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Increases approximating \$625,000 a year are sought by the salary committee of the Providence Federation of Women Teachers in a report which it has submitted to the school committee. Maximum salaries of \$1600 and \$1800 are proposed for kindergarten and grade teachers. For third assistant women teachers in the high schools the report recommends a minimum of \$1500 and a maximum of \$2500; second assistant teachers, a minimum of \$2550 and a maximum of \$3500; and first assistant teachers, a minimum of \$3150 and a maximum of \$3500.

ARRESTS FOLLOW FEDERAL INQUIRY

Alleged Profiteering in New York in Meats and Potatoes—Mass Action by East Side Tenants to Be Opposed by Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. NEW YORK, New York—Department of Justice representatives have arrested four more men charged with profiteering. Louis Joseph, manager of the Manhattan slaughter house of Wilson & Co., is accused of charging a butcher in the afternoon 33 cents a pound for meat which he had offered the butcher for 30 in the morning, and which a few days before had been selling for 26½. Eugene A. Sullivan, of Eugene A. Sullivan & Co., called the "potato king" of the West Side, is charged with selling for \$6.75 a hundredweight, 45,000 pounds of potatoes which he is said to have bought for \$4.15 a hundredweight.

John Fleming, vice-president of the New York New Jersey Produce Company, and Henry H. Schulte, general manager, are said to have resold these same potatoes from the Sullivan Company for \$13.50 for 100 pounds.

Plans of about 25,000 East New York tenants to refuse to pay higher rents on May 1 have prompted the Mayor's committee on rent profiteering to prepare to ask the courts to issue eviction orders against tenants who take such direct action and refuse to arbitrate their grievances according to the law. The committee believes that the courts will not countenance "mass action" by tenants, and that the new state rent laws are sufficient to cope with the situation.

Announcement of the proposed rent strike came after an all-night meeting of tenants, which a permanent organization was formed. East New York being divided into 100 districts, with a captain in each. Realty interests have now introduced at Albany the Hurlingame bill, which proponents of the present rent bills insist would make the latter void, although the reality men deny this.

Profiteers Warned

Wisconsin Senator Says Present Tendency Is Destructive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. BOSTON, Massachusetts—The high cost of living and the absence of present means of fairly adjusting industrial disputes are to blame for the prevalent discontent, according to Irvine L. Lenroot (R.), United States Senator from Wisconsin, who spoke at the tenth annual banquet of the Swedish-American Republican Club of Massachusetts on Saturday evening at the Hotel Westminister. He also classed the effort of President Wilson to "keep us out of peace" as a determining factor.

"The high cost of living is due in part to natural causes beyond our control," he said. "Wherever the demand for an article exceeds the supply, we must expect to pay an increased price for it. For nearly two years we were engaged in the production of war supplies, and many lines of normal production were suspended. We called 4,000,000 men to the colors, taking them away from every field of production. Europe's productive capacity almost wholly ceased. The result is that there is today a shortage in nearly everything."

"Advantage has been taken of this by profiteers to further increase the cost of living. There are criminal laws against profiteering, but I have not observed any increase in the population of our penitentiaries. These laws should be rigidly enforced. But aside from criminal profiteering, every man engaged in any kind of business should be content with the lowest profits possible consistent with the maintenance of the business or industry. Unless our business men do this, the time is not far distant when there will be no profits in business for anybody."

"We must also reduce the high cost of government. This Congress is doing the best it can in this regard, but we are still paying billions of dollars of war costs. Our tax bill this year will average over \$250 for each family in the United States. When we cut out this extravagance we will do much to lower the cost of living."

Hoarding Inquiry Ordered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. CHICAGO, Illinois—An investigation by the federal grand jury is being made here of alleged profiteering in foodstuffs by commission merchants and brokers while the railroad strike was in progress. It is asserted that quantities of potatoes in carload lots were received here during the early part of the strike and held to await the rising price which a shortage would bring about. Potatoes are now selling for \$5.40 per bushel in the Chicago markets, while the who's sale price is \$4.40. The inquiry follows the warning issued by A. Mitchell Palmer, United States Attorney-General, from Washington, to dealers in foodstuffs, and the recommendation that district attorneys should investigate any reports of hoarding.

ESSAY CONTEST WINNERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The War Department announces that the winners in the national school essay contest on the subject, "What are the benefits of enlistment in the United States Army," are the following: First prize, Donald L. Campbell, Clinton High School, Clinton, Iowa; second, Marjorie Sheetz, Chillicothe High School, Chillicothe, Missouri;

SUFFRAGE HOPE IN DELAWARE REVIVED

Forecast That Ratification Will Follow Republican State Convention Is Being Made Freely by the Local Political Leaders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. DOVER, Delaware—The forecast is being made freely by political leaders that ratification of the federal suffrage amendment will follow the state Republican Convention tomorrow although there is some talk of a recess for consideration of the school code, or adjournment and reconvening of the Legislature, with suffrage action deferred until after recess or the second session.

Representative McNabb, Democratic floor leader, and leader of the anti-suffrage forces in the House, is now busy with a bill introduced by him to restrict the dry enforcement laws and to permit prescription of liquor by physicians. Sussex County, which the anti-suffrage forces claim as solid against woman suffrage, on Saturday gave Gov. John G. Townsend Jr., avowed champion of woman suffrage, a majority in the primary election of delegates to the state convention.

Sussex County women are sending 50 automobiles to participate in suffrage flag day at Dover tomorrow during the State Republican Convention. Thirty automobiles will carry the Wilmington delegation alone to Dover and at least another 50 will come from other parts of the State. Women from 26 towns, with noted national and state representatives, will take part in the speaking tour by which the suffragists hope to rival the oratory at the Republican convention.

The feature of the day will be the unveiling and presentation to Mrs. Henry H. Riggs, president of the Delaware Equal Suffrage Association, of a yellow satin banner with a star for each ratified state and a place for the Delaware star. The banner will hang near the Capitol. Many ministers of the State preached suffrage sermons yesterday at the request of the Delaware Equal Suffrage Association.

The Wilmington Star, which has conducted a telephone canvass in that district, which is reputed to be anti-suffrage, reports that it is glad to correct the false impressions and prints many favorable replies. In addition to the suffrage query, the Star asked how women differed politically from their husbands. It is interesting to note that of the suffragists who replied there were fewer differences of opinion with the husbands than among the anti-s.

Ohio Anti-Suffrage Action

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Women will not be permitted to vote at the presidential primary election in Ohio on April 27. Anti-suffragists have called a referendum on the Reynolds law, which would have permitted the women to vote at the primary this year. The referendum will be held at the November election. Petitions for the referendum filed with Secretary of State Smith contained 75,242 names.

FRENCH CONSIDER LEVY ON CAPITAL

Although Motion Is Defeated Many Not Identified With Socialists, Speak in Its Favor

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris. PARIS, France (Saturday)—During the financial debate in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday the Socialists won a remarkable amount of support to their proposal for a capital levy to meet the present distress in France. The motion was defeated, but among those who spoke for it were many, who are not identified with the Socialist Party. One of the most remarkable speeches was made by Mr. Abiemaire, a man of considerable wealth and commercial interest, who stated that he was confident that the French Middle Classes, who did so much to save their country in the war, would do their full duty if financial sacrifices were demanded, even to a considerable share of their fortunes.

If, however, the wealthy classes accepted this sacrifice, it must be on two conditions, first, that the war profiteers should be compelled to discharge their galling and second, that the working classes should promise to do an effective share of work.

Another remarkable speech in the debate was made by the former Premier, Aristide Briand, who once more demanded financial solidarity among the Allies. In 1916 the Allies had declared that they would pool men, munitions and money and when that basic rule was not embodied in the Peace Treaty, he declared, he was astounded. He felt convinced that when France, exhausted as she was, saw the Allies that her recovery was impossible, even after her best efforts had been made, without their help, they would not delay in coming to her aid.

The anxious efforts that the country is making to recover her credit and improve the rate of exchange was shown today at a Cabinet meeting, when a decree was discussed prohibiting the importation of many new articles not considered necessary for the life of the country and classed as luxuries.

RAIL CONDITIONS BEING ADJUSTED

Striking Employees in Most Sections Returning to Places—Willingness Is Apparent to Abide by Board's Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Indications are that the railroad strike is gradually adjusting itself. The appointment of the Railroad Labor Board and its prompt organization, with immediate sessions to consider the railway wage demands of the employees, apparently have influenced men throughout the country to return to work. The situation in New York City and the surrounding district has improved appreciably, and the strike is completely over in this city.

Although many men still remain out in Chicago, Illinois, trains are being operated out of that city on schedule. The attempt on the part of A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General, to get the men to return by his statement that radicals and Communists were back of the strike, is not thought by Labor men here to have had much effect for the same tactics were followed in previous strikes.

The aim of the men apparently was made to secure some sort of action by the government, and since they have accomplished this, there is no reason to remain out any longer, provided they feel satisfied that the board will act promptly and fairly in the matter. The lingering of the strike in some quarters may be designed to bring pressure to bear still further upon the board for prompt action.

Railroad employees generally have a great deal of difficulty in obtaining attention on the part of the administration to their demands, and this fact may in part be responsible for prolonging the strike. There are some Labor men also who feel that Mr. Palmer's attitude in the matter may have tended to delay a settlement, rather than otherwise.

Strikers Holding Off

They Refuse to Return to Work Without Wage Rise Guarantee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. NEW YORK, New York—Timothy Shea, assistant president of the Brotherhood of Firemen, and other brotherhood leaders, continued on Saturday to exhort the strikers, even reading to the Hoboken men telegrams saying that the strike had collapsed. These leaders then obtained from the railroads the agreement to take the men back without prejudice, the roads having previously given the men until Sunday noon to come back, but reserving the right to reject those guilty of violence or "seditious utterances." Mr. Shea then again urged the men to return, saying that he was going before the Railroad Labor Board to present wage claims for firemen on Monday. But the men voted not to return, and Mr. Shea, through the press, issued an appeal to local unions and laid his plans to go to Washington today.

The Hoboken strikers issued another statement saying that they would not return until they had received a definite guarantee of sufficient wage increase to enable them to meet prices, and they care not whether that guarantee comes from the board or from the roads. They insist that the walkout was caused by economic pressure, and defy any one to prove that "Communism, or any other ism" is behind it. They went over the heads of their brotherhood leaders as a question of "bread and butter and shoes and stockings."

They say they could not exist any longer on promises that were not kept. They cited present wages to prove them inadequate and insisted they had no other grievance, and they denied any weakening among the 6000 strikers in that district. Several manufacturing plants in this vicinity have been closed by lack of coal.

It is expected that organization of the Citizens' Protective Association, composed of citizens ready to act as industrial reserves to keep essential public utilities going in time of strike, will be perfected on Wednesday at a meeting at the New York State Chamber of Commerce. Other communities are arranging meetings for the purpose of making their emergency organizations of this sort permanent.

Danger of a food crisis passed Saturday, but retailers are keeping prices up.

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EARL READING ON AMERICA'S ATTITUDE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Saturday)—Speaking at a dinner last night at which he was entertained by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, Earl Reading, referring to the financial crisis in Europe, said that nothing could be done except by cooperation between the nations. He said that the League of Nations was of great help to commercial men, and also through its labor organization it could provide for fair and humane conditions of labor throughout the world.

It was true, he said, that America had not yet joined the League. They must remember that America had some very strong conservative traditions. Notwithstanding it was a democratic and republican country. It treasured, as perhaps never had words from man been treasured, the words of Washington in his farewell address to Congress.

It was not surprising that there might be differences of opinion between them, but he could assuredly say that, whenever America chose to come into the League of Nations, she would find a most cordial welcome awaiting her. This statement was heartily applauded by members of the Chamber.

SUGAR RISES, BIG PROFITS FORECAST

Raw Product Advances, and Record Retail Price Is Threatened, While Large Gains Are Held Out to Investing Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. NEW YORK, New York—Raw sugar went to 18½ cents a pound last week and the forecast is made that by summer it will be 20 cents or over, with the retail price at 30 or 35 cents. A shortage caused by increased world demand and decrease of production facilities and available labor are some of the alleged causes of this situation, but it is noted also that a "Wall Street concern which specializes in sugar stocks has already advertised: "Today it is a poorly handled commodity that is not earning \$10 to \$25 a share, and there are some that will net \$100 and over on their stock. Present dividend payments are, no criterion, since shareholders are certain to receive large extra cash, if not stock dividends from accumulated surplus."

And Francis G. Caffey, United States District attorney, has asked the United States Court for the attachment, condemnation and forfeiture of 6½ tons of sugar alleged to be hoarded here. One cause of the shortage of raw sugar, it is said, was the failure of the Sugar Equalization Board to purchase the Cuban crop at 6½ cents a pound, a purchase which it is further asserted, was prevented by the opposition of the sugar interests, which desired to end government control. American candy, soft drink and soda water manufacturers, with European interests, are said to have helped to bid up prices in Cuba and to have obtained the bulk of that crop. And the recent rise in the price of raw sugar is believed to have been caused by "belated but active buying on the part of refiners, who failed to buy a large supply earlier. A year ago Cuban raws under government control were sold at 5½ cents and before the war they were sold for 2½."

The producer is said to be holding the whip hand, and he is described as being eager to see the price go even higher. Outside operators are declared to be reaping a harvest in supplying manufacturers and jobbers, and some retailers are apparently making from 8 to 14 cents on a pound. Sugar interests here have been keenly interested in the investigation by the special committee in Washington into the action of the Attorney-General, A. Mitchell Palmer, in permitting the fixing of the price of Louisiana sugar at 17 and 18 cents a pound. It is understood that the Equalization Board had hoped that the Louisiana price could be so arranged as to stabilize the Cuban and the retail prices, and it is claimed that the arrangement made helped to increase both prices. The board, it is said, had planned to give the Louisiana growers 15 cents as a fair price, and it is believed that Mr. Palmer's action was a surprise to the board.

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Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

Educating the Office Boy

The office boy is a figure well known in the United States and England; he has even found his way into the cinema-graph, though as yet he has not been assigned a preponderant rôle. He seems to be chosen younger and younger for his post as the years go by, and some severe and ill-dispositioned critics have said that he has become more and more inefficient and more impertinent, but as this has a distinctly personal note we prefer to pay no attention to it. Let us rather accept the conventional legends about him: that he is the sole support of a widowed and worthy mother in reduced circumstances; that he likes to read the adventures of Archie the Aviator; that he is fond of going to the "movies" and likes to conceal sweet, sticky confections in his desk; that he cherishes a hatred and dignified contempt beyond words for the managing clerk; and last, what is not legend, that he is almost always a healthy, decent little chap that is growing out of his clothes—clothes cost much more than they used to—and almost always has a lot of good in him. Knowing these things, we read with gratification that the New York Board of Education is giving attention to these neglected youths and has decreed that they shall go to continuation schools. At this present writing some 4000 are under instruction, and no doubt the number will grow. The real good that such a school for these young workers must accomplish is shown in the statement of Director Siegel that before 18 years of age the boys run a danger of becoming mere drifters from job to job. And we hope that some one will teach them not to say "New York" and "Fift Avenue."

A City Without Running Water

A city with some 350,000 inhabitants and no running water—such is Vladivostok, as described by Phil Norton in the columns of Travel. Nor is this lack of an everyday convenience made less pressing by the fact that Vladivostok jumped from a population of about 90,000 people, without adding to the number of houses. The Manchurian water vendor, with his hogshead mounted on two wheels and drawn by sturdy, thick-coated Siberian horses, takes the place of pipes and faucets, filling his hogshead at a shallow well in some private or public yard, and retailing the commodity at the rate of two buckets a day for a month, for about \$2 in American money. He carries the buckets at the end of a pole over his shoulder. If one can manage to live in reasonable comfort in Vladivostok, a coolie boy can be procured to bring water to one's room, and heat it in the kitchen. Or again, if the water vendor has failed to arrive, the coolie boy will gather snow and melt it, and there is one's morning bath. If one wants more generous ablution, one goes to the public baths; and if one wants a drink of water, one thoroughly boils the merchandise of the water vendor before drinking it. And this city of the primitive water supply is now the political capital of the Far East.

Ideas vs. Ideas

A congress of police officials, recently held in Chile, resulted in a strong letter of protest being sent to the president of the congress by the Federation of Students of that country. It appears that some of the delegates to the police congress were inclined to emphasize the element of force in dealing with the suppression of radical ideas. The students, through their own president, objected to this stand, maintaining that ideas are not fought with the sword, but with other, better ideas. The congress of police, as well as the protest of the students, have been the subject of much comment in the press of several of the Spanish-American countries.

A New Fuel in England

News comes from England of the invention of a new kind of fuel, and although much reading about such inventions may well make the average fuel-user skeptical, Richard Bowen, managing director of Laminated Coal, Ltd., has formed his company to exploit his invention, and, according to The Times Trade Supplement, a number of British collieries have shown confidence in the process by taking out licenses to work it. French collieries are said also to be adopting the process, and Italian coal producers to be very much interested in it. So, too, the Canadian Government, and that of Victoria, whose large possession of lignite deposits in Alberta, Saskatchewan and the State of Victoria would become valuable if the new fuel makes

good, are investigating the process. Mr. Bowen's new fuel is produced from coal slack and dust, lignite, peat, or other materials, combined with pitch, and can be made in blocks of various sizes. The inventor, in short, believes that out of material that has hitherto been considered waste, a reconstructed coal can be made which will have the characteristics of coal as it occurs in the earth, and that this fuel can be sold cheaper than the regular mine product. More than that, the new fuel differs from most such artificial additions to the fuel supply in that the inventor thinks it can be used for ordinary household purposes as well as for industrial plants and transportation. If such should prove to be the case, the Laminated Coal, Ltd., is known the world over the better it will be for private coal-bins; and Mr. Richard Bowen's photograph might fairly enough be hung in the cellar and looked at with grateful respect by the householder every time he goes downstairs to "tend the furnace."

Regarding Two Famous Fighters

"Would you rather have been Marshal Foch or Bruce Bairnsfather?" asks a writer in a New York newspaper. What a hard question to ask! Does the gentleman ask us as soldiers or as writers, or as mere celebrated men? Captain Bairnsfather saw rather more rough and tumble work than Marshal Foch, though it must be confessed M. le Maréchal has a very weak wrist at strategy; both men's works have had a huge circulation and "Les Principes de la Guerre" and "The Better 'Ole" rival each other in shelving fame. Suppose we say that they should have liked to be both. In for a penny, in for a pound, 'twas grinning and fighting that made the war go round; and we think that the spectacle of the great general leaving the plot-board at French G. Q. G. and dashing off a spirited drawing of a poilu, with a humorous legend beneath it for General Weygand's admiring inspection—we think this spectacle would be a very pleasing one. On the other hand, we should have admired to see Captain Bairnsfather leaving Bill's muffer and tin hat for an hour or two, while he handled a couple of hundred thousand men in such fashion as to make Fritz form flank to a front. It will be seen that one possessing the accomplishments of these two famous men need never have a dull hour, and would be even a greater service of pleasure to their friends than the two are now.

Clare Market

The School of Economics, which has already done some good work, is to be further extended and will be a suitable neighbor to the coming Bush Terminal Building, to be built on the empty space where once Wych Street and other mean streets stood. Clare Market, that in 1657 was a fashionable place and "well served with provisions," was built by the Earl of Clare, who lived in a princely mansion, having a house, a street and a market all bearing his name—but by the end of the nineteenth century had earned for itself the worst slum reputation in London; so much so that it was not considered advisable to go through the alley of stalls that thus constituted the market. When the rookeries came to be pulled down, a wholly unsuspected human lodgment was discovered in the shape of a hole dug in the ground, in which several persons lived—trogolodytes of a hitherto unclassified order. This was the London which a certain famous small boy, employed in a blacking factory by Hungerford Stairs, divined, as he crossed the city with his father from Limehouse to his own humble home in Bayham Street. In spite of all this there were constant attempts at bettering the condition of the people, and the L. C. C. school led the way in enlightenment, lending their rooms in the evening for various educational purposes; not the least of which were the happy evenings for children, when their education in happiness went on briskly, even though the only difference between a clergyman and a layman they made was that the latter "wore his own clothes and a high hat."

A German Feminist

There recently passed away, in Germany, Henrietta Goldschmidt—one of the pioneers of the woman's movement in that country. In 1865 she organized the general association of German women, and in 1872, founded the first normal school for the creation of a corps of teachers who would take charge of the kindergartens. Henrietta Goldschmidt's labors were for some time known to educators in the United States, and her name will occupy a niche in the long roll of pioneers in the struggle for woman's advancement.

An Explorer's Service

Capt. John King Davis, who has become Director of Navigation under the new Australian Act, is well known in Antarctica, which he has visited on three occasions, receiving the King's Polar Medal for Shackleton's expedition and the Murchison award for his trip with the Mawson party in the Aurora. Among other things he proved that certain mysterious islands in the far South did not exist. During the war he did yeoman service and attained the rank of lieutenant commander. In his new position he will have abundant opportunity for further serving the Commonwealth.

A DRIVER OF BULL-TEAMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
OPAL, Wyoming—Chester D. Christian, 30 years after he completed the last of the trips, has finished checking a record of his service as a freighter between the Union Pacific Railroad and Ft. Washakie, Wyoming. He drove bull-teams between the two places for 13 years and now, through checking the old record, is amazed by realization that he walked 30,000 miles beside the long strings of oxen attached to freight wagons.

PHILATELIC NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The great war was responsible for introducing many changes in our collecting books, and it would seem that now that the war is a thing of the past peace should bring the much tried philatelist some respite. Such, however, is not the case. New issues are pouring in thick and fast, and states we never dreamt of are bringing out most elaborate series of stamps. Even the collector who confines his attentions to the issues of the war and the armistice has no small amount of difficulty in keeping pace with the times, and I fear that many general collectors have given up the unequal contest in despair. Yet there is something to be said in favor of all these newcomers. Many of the recent issues possess a great deal of historical interest. When we look at the German stamps over-printed with Gothic characters for use in devastated Belgium we recall the early days of the great struggle, and equally important, are those Austrian labels which show the Polish eagle stamped over the features of the Austrian Kaiser. These are relics of the days



One of the new stamps of Lettland

of strife; then to celebrate the peace came Japanese stamps with doves and olive branches. But Japan was a little in advance of the times, for those young states and republics in central and eastern Europe still continued to shower stamps upon "us depicting scenes and characters of anything but a peaceable appearance.

The latest of these hails from Lettland or Latvia, and depicts some ancient warrior slaying a fearful monster. The stamp is of ample dimensions, in sepia and red, and has been issued to commemorate the liberation of Courland. The land of the Letts bids fair to rival Poland in the number and variety of its stamps. Not many weeks ago two other stamps made their appearance, and these, too, were of large size. The ruble value, in green and red, was printed on the backs of what would appear to be Bolshevik banknotes. These two stamps were introduced to celebrate the first anniversary of the declaration of the new republic, and depict a Lettish vision of Liberty, in cap and cloak, and armed with a formidable sword, while within a laurel wreath appears the date of the declaration of the Latvian anniversary, November 18, 1918-19. Lettland appears to have established a kind of monopoly in producing stamps on strange material, for the productions on the German ordnance maps are still fresh in the memory of philatelists, and the issues on cigarette paper and lined writing-paper are also well known.

The allied occupation of Thrace has given philately a new issue, and here we have a series of 10 Bulgarian postage stamps and three postage-due stamps over-printed "Thrace Interalliee." The issue on which this overprint appears is not generally familiar with collectors for it made its appearance during the war.

Visions of the Arabian Nights are recalled by the quaint series of stamps which hail from Azerbaijan. This, too, is one of the new republics, and there appears to be a good deal of misunderstanding as to where this strange land really is. First it was described as being on the northwestern border of Persia, and this mistake is quite a natural one to make, for there is a district or province in Persia of the same name. Azerbaijan is, or was, a part of the Russian Empire, and has as its southern boundary the Caspian Sea. The capital is Baku, and the fortress of Baku figures on the 5 and 10 ruble values of the new stamps. The other designs show a standard bearer of the Republican army, and on others a peasant with a sickle in his hand, looking toward the rising sun. The values range from 10 kopeks to 50 rubles; but then the ruble is not what it used to be, and so the high values are not beyond the grasp of ordinary mortals.

Certainly one of the most curious series of war stamps hailed from Hungary, and the issue has been described by more than one philatelic writer as "the chamber of horrors." These stamps were issued by the extreme revolutionary party, and each of the five values is adorned with the portrait of notorious Bolshevik leaders. On the 20 filler value we see Karl Marx, the Prussian Jew, and author of "Das Kapital." Petofi, the Hungarian revolutionary poet figures on the 45 filler; and that violent Democrat Martinovics is found on the 60 filler value. On the 75 filler is seen the weird specimen of the lot—Doses—a Transylvanian peasant, a bandit leader of the sixteenth century, while Engels, a friend of Marx, is on the 80 filler.

For crudeness of design the stamps of the German peace issue are fitting

companions for the Hungarian labels. The series comprises three denominations—10, 15, and 25 pfennig—and the designs were obtained by public competition, for which a prize of 2000 marks was offered. On the 10 pfennig, red, is a design by Hugo Frank, depicting an oak tree sprouting young shoots, and a similar drawing by Ernest Bohn is shown on the 15 pfennig brown and blue. The pictures presumably represent Germany growing again after the years of war and bloodshed. A quaint design by George Mathey adorns the 25 pfennig, green and red. This is a kneeling figure holding up a tray of bricks, the attitude and general drawing vividly recalling the stiff-looking figures found on ancient Egyptian frescoes and tapestries. The design, in conjunction with the other two, represents the rebuilding of a new and enlightened Germany. The stamps made their appearance during the National Assembly at Weimar.

Rumor has it that we may expect a new issue from Serbia very soon. The present series, bearing a unified design and showing profile portraits of King Peter and Prince Alexander, was introduced just after the armistice. This is, of course, a movement by the southern Slavs to build up a "Greater Serbia" under the rule of the present, reigning house. This would bring Croatia, Dalmatia, and Slavonia, with the old Serbia, under one flag. At present we refer to these newly-freed peoples as Jugo-Slavs. There will no doubt be many new issues of stamps long before these new states have sorted themselves out.

THE JAZZ AND ITS BRETHREN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dancing, as most of us know it, is a very pleasurable form of recreation, and as such has been popular in all ages; but there have been occasions in the history of the world when it has provided an outlet for a joie de vivre checked by some cataclysm such as the Reign of Terror of the French Revolution. There were six years of misery to make up for, and people seem to have tried to dance away the recollection of what those years had been. They danced everywhere—in deserted palaces, in convents, in empty prisons, in the squares, and even in the church-yards. Six hundred public balls were given in a very brief space of time. The rage for dancing which was so universal after the signing of the armistice is merely history repeating itself. In Brussels the people danced night and day after the departure of the Germans; and Berlin, though it had not such cause for rejoicing, seems to have outdone the Belgian capital in its exuberance.

The Popular Waltz

As far as London is concerned the jazz appears to be doomed, and although there are some who assert that it is going as strong as ever, there are persistent whispers of the waltz coming back. For over a hundred years the waltz reigned supreme in the ballroom. Quadrille, polka, gallop, mazurka, schottische, all came into fashion and had their day, but the waltz triumphed over them all, and never lost its popularity. But it went down at last before the jazz and the tango, and it is curious to note that equally harsh things were said about the waltz at its introduction as have been recently said about the jazz, tango, turkey trot, etc. When the waltz came upon the scene it was quite a new departure. All that had been known before were the country dances and the minuet, and our grandfathers and great grandmothers were shocked beyond description to hear of partners in a dance holding one another so closely. The Mrs. Grundy of the period was too outraged for words.

Its Origin

The origin of the waltz is disputed, but at the second half of the eighteenth century, its home was Germany, and by the time the nineteenth century had come in, it had made its way into France where it "caught on" tremendously. Possibly "le French soldiers learned it during their German campaigns and introduced it at home on their return. Of course in time it was bound to get across the Channel and it is said to have caused feuds and contentions in every ball room. Raikes says that nothing had ever been known to make such a commotion in the fashionable world as did the introduction of the waltz. The outcry against it is something which it is difficult for us in our day and generation to understand. A taste for things Continental had gradually grown up in England, for many foreigners had settled there during the Napoleonic wars, and some of their customs were very much liked. But the line was to be drawn at the waltz. They were not going to have that. It was derided as a "fend of German birth" and even described as being destitute of grace, delicacy and propriety, and the dancers compared to two cockchafers spitted on the same bodkin.

The Favor of Royalty

It was a year or two before this prejudice could be overcome. Lord Palmerston was the first Englishman of rank and fashion to take to it, and he became an accomplished waltzer. Another enthusiast was the Duke of Devonshire, and it was danced at all the balls given by him at Devonshire House. As he was young and extremely wealthy and was generally considered the greatest "parti" in London, mothers with marriageable daughters began to wonder where waltzing was really so improper after all! But the final triumph came when, on the occasion of the visit of the allied sovereigns to England in 1814, the Emperor Alexander of Russia was seen whirling round the room at Almack's in his light uniform, blazing with decorations. That broke down the last barriers of opposition, and the waltz, having set her seal upon it, there was a rush to learn it. "Old and young," says Raikes, "returned to school, and the mornings which had been dedicated to lounging in the park were now absorbed at home in practicing the figures of a French quadrille, or whirling a chair round the room to learn the steps of the German waltz." When that and the quadrille—which was introduced into England a year or two later—were being danced at Almack's, so great was the popular excitement that people used to mount upon chairs and stools and benches to watch the proceedings. Members used to flock in in crowds for the purpose of looking on.

Early Dance Music

Compared to our ideas of dance music, the waltz tunes of those days were extremely dull and with little or no inspiration about them. Beethoven, Mozart, and other great men wrote waltzes, but they were heavy and uninteresting compositions. The tempo of them was andante con moto, for the waltz then was a very slow gliding measure. In 1819, however, a new era in its history was reached with the arrival of the beautiful "Invitation to the Dance," generally ascribed to Weber, which achieved an enormous success and was the reigning favorite in French and Belgian ball rooms for several years. To this succeeded the waltzing airs of Strauss. They infused a life and spirit into it which had been entirely lacking before. He whipped it up into the "lightning" "gallop" waltz. His waltz airs took the dancing world by storm. The light-heartedness and gaiety of them and of those of his son, the composer of "The Blue Danube," drew one irresistibly into the maze of the dancers. From their days dates the modern waltz as we know it.

The Fascinating Polka

Before the advent of the tango and the jazz, the polka was the only dance that seriously threatened the supremacy of the waltz, and it did actually run a rather close race for a time. It was in 1840 that Cellaenus danced it at the Opéra, and by the very next evening all Paris was going perfectly wild over it. It was danced publicly in the streets, not only during the evening hours when people had done their day's work, but also all day long, so that the traffic was disorganized in consequence. It actually divided public attention with urgent questions of public importance. The Times said one day, "Our private letters state that politics are for the moment suspended in consequence of the public regard for the new and all-absorbing pursuit, the polka."

In England it was received with equal enthusiasm. Sober-minded politicians and grave lawyers and business men set about learning it in all seriousness, wholly unconscious of the absurdity, but as everybody else was doing the same thing it did not look so strange after all. In Vienna, Paris, and London, books, periodicals, plays, clothes, and even streets were called after it, and in England instances occurred of public houses being called the "Polka Arms." It still continued to be danced for many years, but only figured four or five times an evening in a ball program and latterly died out altogether.

Should the jazz really take its departure, one wonders what will come in its place. Shall we go back to waltzing all the evening? Will it then be, as in Victorian days, a mixed program of waltzes with other dances as a variation, or is something new and hitherto quite unknown in the dancing line going to be sprung upon us? As famous politicians are fond of putting it, "we must wait and see."

A SPORTING AUTHOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

A type of book which the late war has probably banished forever is the English sporting novel, dear to Mid-Victorians, who, for instance, now read "Digby Grand" or "Kate Coventry," both charming tales, and the latter especially so. They were the work of Maj. George John Whyte-Melville.

During his lifetime, his sporting tales enjoyed an enormous popularity, though his attempts at the historical novel, in imitation of Scott and Ainsworth, were less successful. He was born in 1821 and in his youth showed his scholarly tastes by making excellent translations of Horace. He came of an aristocratic family, the Whyte-Melvilles of Bennock and Shatthiness; and in 1846 obtained a commission in the Coldstream Guards, but in 1849 abandoned the army to embrace the country life and literary pursuits. His first novel, "Digby Grand," was published in 1853; and his greatest success, "Kate Coventry," appeared in 1856, enjoying popularity for at least a quarter of a century. Though immensely popular socially, he shunned literary coteries except in the circles of a few intimates like James Anthony Froude, the historian, and it is said of him that if he had a weakness it was that of undervaluing his literary faculty. He gave his friends to understand that this was of no importance, and, at most, a reaction to white away idle hours or to replenish a lean purse. His devotion to the saddle gave him the name of the "laureate of fox-hunting." Yet his indifference to literary society was not the outcome of mere snobbery. He eagerly sought the society of interesting people in all walks of life. When Edward Hanlan, the Canadian oarsman, was in the later seventies a champion of the world, Whyte-Melville took him up and introduced him to circles with which he had been previously unfamiliar. In passing it may be said that no athlete ever enjoyed social success as Hanlan did, not only to his good looks, but to his unspelled democratic nature. Others of Whyte-Melville's friends were Captains Webb, the swimmer;

Fred Archer, the greatest of jockeys; Tom Sayers, the prize-fighter; George Hazael, the pedestrian who ran 600 miles in 14½ consecutive hours; Brookes, the jumper, with a record of 6 ft. 2 in.; Grace, the chicketer; Barre, the tennis champion; Pelligrini, the cartoonist, and Ada Isaacs Menken, poet, actress and circus rider.

Of course his novel could not have succeeded merely on their excellent descriptions of horsemanship. He had the faculties of characterization and humor. One tale of his ready-wit deals with a reply to a friend who asked him how he liked a certain married couple. "Very much," was his response. "I like him better than she does; and I like her better than he does."

WIVES ACCORDING TO XENOPHON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

There is a sixteenth century—1539—English translation of Xenophon's "Economics" that is a delightful blend of the ancient Greek and of English country-life of the translator's period. He has taken his Athenian author and made him over in terms of the midland shires. For example, there is an amusing chapter entitled, "What works a wife should do in general." The good woman, after arising and first attending to her religious duties, should prepare her day as follows: "First sweep the house, dress up thy sideboard, and set all things in good order within thy house: milk thy kine, feed thy calves, skim thy milk, take up thy children and array them, and provide for thy husband's breakfast, dinner, supper; and for thy children and servants!" This would seem a reasonable start on a day's work, but there is more to come.

"See the corn and malt be sent to the mill, and bake when need is. Check the corn going to the mill, and from the mill, and see that thou have thy right measure again before the miller's toll is paid. Thou must make butter and cheese, serve thy swine both morning and evening, and give thy poultry (poultry) meat in the morning, and when time of the year cometh, thou must take heed how thy hens, ducks, and geese do lay, and to gather up their eggs. . . . And in the beginning of March, or little afore, is time for a wife to make her garden, and to get as many good seeds and herbs as she can; and as oft as need shall require, it must be weeded, for else the weeds will overgrow the herbs!"

If after all this, the wife is threatened with an afternoon to herself, she is warned: "Let thy distaff be always ready for a pastime, that thou be not idle." Either Xenophon or his adapter began to think that his program was getting rather formidable for the housewife is next told: "May fortune sometime that thou shalt have so many things to do that thou shalt not well know where is best to begin. Then take heed what thing should be the greatest loss, if it were not done, and in what space it would be done; then think what is the greatest loss and there begin."

If the husband has a few sheep, it is well, for "thou mayst have part of the wool to make her husband and herself some clothes," to say nothing of a few "blankets and coverlets." It is likewise a wife's occupation "to winnow the corn, to wash and wring, to make hay, thresh corn, drive the plow, to load hay, and to go or ride to market to sell butter, cheese, milk, eggs, chickens, pigs, geese and all manner of corn. And also to buy all manner of necessary things belonging to the household, and to make a true reckoning and account to her husband what she hath received and what she hath paid. . . . And thus," says the old translator, "I leave the wives to use their occupations at their own discretion."

What is most striking, perhaps, in all this is how little life on a farm has changed with the passing of the centuries.

STORM-CLOUDS ON THE VELDT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Not a leaf stirred in the homestead garden. Birds fitted restlessly from tree to shrub. The soft note of a wild dove could be heard in the distance, and the bleating of the little lambs in a camp close by. Beside the homestead gate some Friesian cattle had gathered, and were quietly chewing the cud. On the veranda ledge sat the household cat assiduously washing its face and ears.

Awaiting stillness seemed to hold a spell over nature—a stillness punctuated at intervals by ominous grumblings of thunder and occasional flashes of lightning far away. The sun gently withdrew behind the mantle of gray which was rapidly spreading over the sky.

Presently the sough of the wind creeping across the valley, heralded the nearer approach of the storm, and in a few minutes it had reached the homestead, which became enveloped in the cloud of dust that swept round it.

Fiercely, and more fiercely blew the wind, with a noise like thunder, and the first heavy drops began to fall from an indigo sky.

"Tickey," the Irish terrier, beat a retreat into the dark recess of his kennel, and lay there, nosing the wind-blown fowls as they made persistent attempts to follow him in for shelter. The Alredale puppy crept round the corner and pushed his way in beside Tickey without so much as "by your leave." From their place of refuge they watched, perhaps with doggy chuckles, the antics of the fowls in the yard. Some were caught under the wings by the wind and forced to run hither and thither. One sedate young hen, in her efforts to reach her usual shelter, tried valiantly to walk against the blast, lifting each leg high in the air, but apparently making little progress.

Whirlwinds of dust, carrying sticks and scraps of paper, twirled and eddied gayly round, hiding, at times, the motionless cattle in the back paddock. In the front garden, the shrubs and plants danced and nodded to each other as if in excited anticipation of the thirst-quenching showers which were to bring relief after the long drought.

Past the home camps, the distant dam could be seen but dimly. On the hill beyond the dam a long black cloud swept up from the lately-burnt veldt. The first splashing drops were quickly followed by others of their merry brethren, and soon the dusty homestead was bathed in a refreshing torrent. In a short time the little hill was blotted out from view by a white sheet of rain, and rivulets of water chased each other down the slope into the reservoir.

On the "weather" side, the wall of gray, had given place to a streak of clear sky, as the storm passed on toward the east. The rain played a game of its own, alternately slashing its way to earth, and then ceasing instantly. After about half an hour of these pranks, it suddenly ceased altogether—and the commotion was over. Again there was a stillness—while nature breathed her thanks amid the sweet scent of wet earth and scattered rose petals.

Full of renewed energy, the farm horses careered round the fields, racing neck and neck and kicking their heels in sheer joy of life.

Birds chirruped as they preened their damp feathers and fluttered their wings. The plaintive "pee-oo" of the tame wagtail mingled with the grateful-bleating of lambs; and the gentle voice of the dove came through the clear air. Sunflowers lifted their drooping heads—and everything seemed to exalt in gratitude.

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INTERVENTION BY
JAPAN IS HINTED

"Because of Military Position in Eastern Siberia," She May Take Over Railway "for Protection Against Bolsheviki"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Alleged efforts of the Chinese to regain a great measure of control of the Chinese Eastern Railway and resumption of certain government functions in Harbin, Manchuria, and vicinity, which had been taken over by Russian interests, ostensibly by virtue of the railway concession by the Chinese Government, are being referred to as a basis for possible intervention by Japan.

The intimation is made that "if Chinese interests continue to infringe on Russian rights in the Chinese Eastern Railway under the agreement of 1916, as present reports indicate, they will not only create a controversial situation with a future Russian national government, but may also lead to action by the Japanese toward assuming control of the line. While it is not felt that Russian controlling interests could sell out to Japan, because of the position held by the Russian Government in the affairs of the Chinese Eastern Railway," continues the statement, "it is believed to be quite possible that Japan, by reason of her military position in eastern Siberia, should feel it necessary to take over, for the time being, the administration and control of the Chinese Eastern for the protection of her defensive position against the Bolsheviki, if the operation of the road should be hampered by controversy between Chinese and Russian officials."

Chinese Power Usurped

The information which has reached Washington from sources holding these opinions asserts that the Chinese move to get control of the Chinese Eastern Railway is being carried on by the tuchun of Kirin Province, and adds that "in some well-informed quarters it is believed the provincial authorities are acting with the tacit approval of the central government at Peking, as part of the effort of the Government of China to bring to an end certain agreements formerly made with Russia, which are felt not to be to the best interests of the Chinese Republic."

It is admitted that a resumption by the Chinese of governmental functions assumed by the Russians in Harbin and environs is legitimate, but the further step of ousting the Russians from control of the railway is opposed.

Under the terms of the contract under which the railway was constructed in 1896, it was stipulated that the directors were to be composed of Russians and Chinese, other nationalities being barred. The president was Chinese. As a matter of record the Chinese have had little showing, the directorate being practically all Russian, and by virtue of this advantage, Chinese power in and about Harbin was gradually usurped by the Russians.

Railway Reorganized

Recent advices from the Far East state that the governor of Kirin has reorganized the railway, making himself director-general and appointing a council of directors of whom three are Chinese and two Russians. It is further stated that the reported action of the Chinese is believed by Russian authorities to be in line with the Chinese purpose to avail themselves of the present situation in Russia to abrogate existing agreements with Russia which are disadvantageous to China. The Chinese Eastern Railway is an integral part of the Trans-Siberian Railroad, the main line of which it leaves at Kitaleki, extending through Harbin to Vladivostok by a much shorter route than the northern line through Khabarovsk. Chinese action in assuming greater control at this time would be, it is alleged, to the detriment of Russia, and although admitting that there should be a revision of agreements because of changed conditions, it is insisted that China should refrain from action until after the establishment of a reorganized government in Russia. This plea was put forth at the Peace Conference by the Russian political conference.

The covert threat that Japan, "because of her military position in eastern Siberia," might feel it necessary to intervene, is felt to be the most serious part of the affair.

LAKE URGED AS HOUSE
FOR MIGRATORY FOWL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The preservation of the Klamath Lake (Oregon) reservation as an ideal home for myriads of migratory wild fowl, such as ducks, geese, grebe, and pelicans, is urged by bird lovers who oppose the bill now pending before Congress providing for drainage of that region. Congressman Baker of California introduced the bill with a view to converting the region into farm lands for settlement under the homestead laws, especially by veterans of the world war.

According to an expert of the United States Department of Agriculture, the lands about Klamath are too alkaline for the growing of cultivated crops; they believe that were the marshes and lake bottoms of the region to be drained, the result would be alkali flats because of the high percentage of alkalis in the soil. The lower Klamath has already been cut off from its water supply by the erection of a gate, and as there is little rainfall

there, it nearly dried up in the summer of 1919.

Dr. E. W. Nelson, chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey, describing the region as one of the most notable migratory-bird reservations in the United States, and as of highest importance in the conservation of wild bird life, charges land promoters of the vicinity of Klamath Lake with endeavoring to secure the abolition of the reservation in private interests, and adds that such protected spots are important but are becoming far too few.

TENTS FOR MAINE
CENTENNIAL VISITORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Portland News Office

PORTLAND, Maine—To insure sufficient accommodations for the great influx of visitors expected during the centennial celebration in Portland, efforts are being made, with a prospect of success, in establishing a number of tented cities on large vacant areas in and about Portland.

Fred H. Gabbi, manager of the State of Maine centennial, George W. McL. Presson, Adjutant-General of Maine, and Gov. Carl E. Milliken, have received practical assurances from Washington that the needed tents, cots, and other appurtenances may be had, if the State will bear all losses that may occur. These arrangements are only tentative, but, if carried out, will furnish accommodations for a great number of people.

It is also proposed to ask the use of the barracks at Ft. Preble, and Williams for housing during the celebration week. A committee representing the centennial committee has been invited to inspect the buildings to determine just what ones may be needed and report at once to the department. Should the use of these rooms be granted it would give a great amount of added room for the throng of visitors for the big event.

MASS MEETING
OF YOUNG JUDEA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Young Judea Conference of New England now in session at the West End Young Men's Hebrew Association on Vernon Street, opened with an attendance of over 200 delegates. National questions affecting education of Jewish youth are being discussed.

Speaking at the mass meeting in the Seaver Street clubhouse last night, Rabbi Eugene Kohn of New York, guest of the convention, said in part: "Young Judea, representing the Jewish youth of America, who so gloriously participated in the battles in Europe for the preservation of the ideals as advocated by America today, has become the greatest spiritual force in American Israel. It is our determination that we convert this host of the younger American Jewry into practical Zionist workers. Education is our aim and our scope. We must disseminate the lofty ideals of Judaism and Zionism. To that end we are dedicating ourselves, and to that end we are working."

There was a concert of Jewish music.

SIZE OF UNIVERSE
PHYSICISTS' TOPIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Results of research concerning the size of the universe of which the solar system is a part, and the relations of this universe to any others which may exist, will be among the developments in natural science which will be announced at the forthcoming annual meeting of the National Academy of Sciences which will be held in this city from April 26 to 28, inclusive. The possibility that spiral nebulae revealed only by the largest telescopes may be "island universes" will be brought in the presentation of data.

The use of the aerial rocket in weather forecasting will also be discussed at the meeting. Among the papers to be presented will be some dealing with conservation of national resources, the rate of growth of the population of the United States, and the thermal conductivity of metals.

POST-WAR PROBLEMS
ECONOMISTS' TOPIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Post-war problems as affecting high costs will be discussed by American and European economists, bankers and educators at a national forum celebrating the fortieth anniversary of the American Academy of Political Science, at the Hotel Astor, on April 30. The academy, which is affiliated with Columbia University, is composed of leaders in American education, commerce and industry.

The railroad strike has greatly stimulated interest in the meeting, according to Prof. Samuel McCune Lindsay of Columbia University, who made the announcement. The prime purpose, he said, is to bring together the best thought of the nation in an effort to meet the difficulties of the era of reconstruction.

HOUSING INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Investigation of housing conditions by a committee of five senators is authorized as a resolution passed on Saturday by the Senate. The measure, which was offered by W. M. Calder (R.), Senator from New York, declares that an "unprecedented demand for consumables and luxuries" had diverted capital into non-productive and non-essential fields, with a resulting dangerous decrease in home and industrial construction. The committee was required to report on remedial measures by next December 1.

NEW YORK ADOPTS
OVERALLS STYLE

Anti-High Priced Clothes Campaign Gaining Rapidly—New Clubs Are Forming and Established Clubs Are Cooperating

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Overalls appeared on Broadway on Saturday, when a number of members of the Cheese Club stayed out in them until it rained; meanwhile having their pictures taken for dissemination throughout the country as a "booster" for the overalls campaign.

A high-school teacher appeared with them and promised more recruits on Monday. Thomas Oliphant, president of the club, later appeared at the Waldorf-Astoria, and this was probably the initial appearance of overalls there, at least among the guests. Before the Rubenstein Club, he made an appeal for the spread of the movement, and Mrs. William Roger Chapman, who presided, seconded this appeal, also favoring gingham and calico for women. Charles L. Fletcher introduced his overalls to the Ritz-Carlton on Saturday night. Various clubs, including the Women's City Federation, are cooperating in the movement and will take part in the Cheese Club's overalls and denim parade this week.

"Old Clothes Association," "Patch Club," "Gingham Girls," and "Collarless League" are some of the clubs springing up here. A number of Queensborough inspectors and a municipal judge are preparing to wear overalls.

But the overalls manufacturer is not alarmed. Already he is talking of custom-made overalls of fine materials. He says that he does not like the movement, that his output is sold for months ahead, that production cannot be forced, and, in a word, makes most of the arguments that usually precede an increase in prices. Clothing dealers so far view the movement merely as a fad.

One group of overalls in New Jersey has introduced an improvement on the ordinary garment. They have a crease sewn down the front of each leg.

Clubs Form at Capital

One Member of Congress Appears on House Floor in Overalls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Overalls clubs have been organized in a number of government departments, and an organization has been formed for the purpose of obtaining 10,000 members for the clubs in this city. It was said yesterday that a proposal had been made to have a parade of "Overall Club" members today, if it could be arranged.

William D. Upshaw, Democrat, Representative from Georgia, appeared on Saturday in the House of Representatives clad in overalls, and received applause from a number of members of Congress. His suit, it was said, cost him \$4. According to Mr. Upshaw, other members of the House had agreed to follow his example as a means of popularizing the overall club movement.

It is expected here that A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General, will endorse the overall club movement. It is pointed out that he introduced the "save money on meat" weeks, which were of the same general plan, after the American Institute of Meat Packers had pointed out that through these weeks the sale of cheaper cuts of meat could be popularized.

War risk clerks were among the first in Washington to wear overalls at work, but the Navy Department has now its Dugaree Club, with Joseph Daniels, Secretary of Navy, as honorary president. The name was chosen because the term is applied to denim in the navy.

The Blue Jeans and Patched Shoe Club has been organized in the Department of Agriculture, and is said to have 500 members in prospect during the next few days. Women in that department have formed a Middy Blouse and Skirt Club.

Should the movement spread to the proportions expected by some of the overall club promoters, there will be a demand shortly for 10,000 pairs of overalls in Washington. A number of Labor men have protested against the plan on the ground that wherever overall clubs have been formed, prices of overalls to working men who must have them have been advanced to exorbitant rates. It is also pointed out that a representative of the packers who admitted having counseled the "cheap meat" campaign expected that campaign to make saleable at higher prices large quantities of meat which the packing companies were carrying, and that higher prices actually did result.

Overalls Canvass in Richmond

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Richmond News Office

RICHMOND, Virginia—In an effort to curb the cost of living, a club has been formed at Richmond, called the "Old Clothes and Overalls Club." Within two hours after the organization was complete, 1500 persons had joined. Two hundred employees of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad have added their names to the list and committees of citizens from each section of the city have been appointed to obtain members.

City Councilors May Wear Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Worcester News Office

WORCESTER, Massachusetts—A movement to establish overall clubs in this city was started last week when Michael F. Malone, a former member of the State Legislature, announced

that he would file an order with the city clerk requesting the members of the City Council to don overalls and set the example for the rest of the city. The movement is endorsed by the manager of the Worcester County Farm Bureau.

Campaign in St. Louis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Overall clubs in protest against high-priced clothing are being rapidly formed in St. Louis and the nearby territory. The move was begun here by the Central Y. M. C. A. staff, many of the secretaries appearing in the garb. The office and yard forces of the Eads Bridge, office forces of the Terminal Railway, and the employees of the Universal Film Company also were organized on the first day of the protest move.

At Washington University, St. Louis, 350 students and faculty members are joining a club. More than 600 employees of the United States Rubber Company announced the formation of an "Overall and Gingham Club" on Saturday. Coinciding with the formation of clubs, prices of overalls in stores have been considerably increased. Federal Judge C. B. Farris announced there would be no objection to attorneys and litigants appearing in court clad in overalls.

Federal Employees Enlist

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Cincinnati Federal Employees Union No. 25 launched the first movement to form an overall club in this city. W. E. Chamberlain, one of the officers, said that members of his organization, which includes government employees outside of postal clerks, are arranging to purchase 200 suits of overalls, and they plan to wear them on all occasions. According to Mr. Chamberlain, the movement is necessitated by inadequate increases granted by the government. The first overall suits for street purposes were worn on Saturday.

Men and Women Join Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—More than 100 men and women in the general freight offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad here have organized an "overall club." Standard uniforms, consisting of blue denim overalls with blue shirts and black ties for the men and "overall" aprons of blue calico for the women, were adopted. Those belonging to the club have agreed to wear the uniforms for the next six months. Employees in the office of the freight house foreman voted to wear the uniforms both week days and Sundays.

Movement in the West

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The vogue of overalls for business wear is spreading throughout the Pacific coast from California to Vancouver. All employees of the Salem (Oregon) post office, except carriers, appeared on Saturday in overalls. Carriers telegraphed postal authorities in Washington asking permission to discard their uniforms for clothes similar to those of their fellow-workers.

Office Men Join Clubs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. PAUL, Minnesota—Business houses, city, county, and state employees, and others in all walks of life, have begun in earnest the establishment of "overall clubs" in the move to overcome existing clothing prices. The Great Northern Railway office, under leadership of L. W. Hill, have already organized and Northern Pacific Railway general offices, and the First National Bank has the organization well under way. Four hundred employees at the state Capitol are being organized, and have added wooden shoes to the uniform.

LEAFLETS EXPLAIN
HOLIDAYS TO ALIENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A campaign of education for Massachusetts immigrants, industrial workers, along the lines of Americanization, by means of leaflets explaining the significance of each holiday, together with a bulletin of the state industries, is being launched by Col. Robert O. Dalton, head of the intelligence division of the Adjutant-General's department.

The bulletin contains not only an alphabetical list of the cities and towns of the State, with their locations, populations and industries, but also lists the industries alphabetically with the towns and cities where each is carried on. Copies are being circulated throughout the factories and shops, as well as at recreation centers. The first booklet on holidays deals with the Nineteenth of April, and emphasizes the advantages the United States offers.

HEAVY TRAFFIC TO EUROPE

NEW YORK, New York—Three steamers leaving here on Saturday for European ports had more than 3500 passengers, inaugurating the "spring race" of business men and tourists to Europe. Steamship men say the demand for accommodation, especially in first and second cabin, is almost unprecedented. The big British lines, the French line and American lines have sold practically every available berth on all scheduled sailings up to August and on many of the ships reservations have been made as far in advance as September.

COLLEGE PRESIDENT TO RETIRE

GLENDALE, Ohio—Miss R. Jane DeVore, for 20 years president of Glendale College, will retire in June and will be succeeded by Thomas Jackson Marshall A. M. Ph. D., now at the head of a department of education in an eastern college.

RADICAL PROGRAM
IS INTERNATIONAL

Washington State Department Discloses Documentary Proof of Intent to Promote Revolutionary World-wide Movement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The State Department has issued a statement on the Bolshevik or Communist movement in Russia and its relation to the Third International and the Russian Soviets, with the purpose of proving that the program of the party is one of world revolution, and that the Third International is the directing and coordinating center of an international revolutionary movement to establish "the World Soviet Republic."

"It is impossible to differentiate as Communist Party, the third or Communist International, and the official soviet administration, because of the system of 'interlocking directorates' common to all three," it is asserted.

D. C. Poole, chief of the division of Russian affairs, in presenting the memorandum, explains that the material is presented from original sources, including statements of the Bolsheviks themselves, extracts from their party organizations, from the official press, and wireless messages of the soviets, and from publications of the Third International.

Common Aim Disclosed

"A knowledge of the facts which the memorandum discloses is essential to an understanding of the Russian situation," says Mr. Poole, "especially in its international bearings. The inter-relationship of the Bolshevik, the Russian soviets, and the Third International, is such that while the three may be distinguished theoretically, in practice they represent a single movement backed by the administrative machinery and the resources of Soviet Russia. While the soviet institutions, as such, may agree to abstain from subversive propaganda abroad, neither the Russian Communist Party nor the Third International can be bound thereby."

The soviets have claimed, during recent months, to have abandoned their active propaganda for world revolution, but as set forth in this memorandum, Bolshevik leaders in responsible official positions have continued to emphasize the fact that the ultimate success of their movement in Russia depends on the outbreak of an international revolution, to be followed by the world dictatorship of the proletariat. It is asserted, moreover, that the Third International, established in Moscow more than a year ago, remains avowedly the central bureau for the direction and coordination of all efforts toward world revolution.

Propaganda Organized

"In the party press," according to a report made at a party congress, "every line should express the principles of Communism. The simplest news item should pass through a kind of prism and be accordingly reflected in the press. In the heading of any communication, and in the headline of any telegram, in a word, everywhere, there must be this touch. Formerly papers were, for the most part, commercial enterprises. With us it is a governmental, Communist apparatus created to serve the proletariat. The paper must be a lash which the people fear."

All orders, speeches, resolutions, etc., reported in the soviet press, show a constant repetition of the names of a few prominent men who constitute a very small group occupying all the important positions in the party, the soviets and the Third International. Some of them hold powerful positions in all three organizations. G. Zinoviev, for example, is shown by the documentary information in the possession of the State Department to have presided or to have spoken at practically every important meeting in Petrograd, or even in Moscow. He is the president of the Petrograd Committee of the Communist Party, the president of the Petrograd Soviet, and a member of the All Russian Central Executive Committee, and chairman of the Third International.

Lenine Letter Quoted

The most authoritative statements with respects to the official relations of the three organizations are utterances of these leaders who occupy directing positions in all three—not as individuals, but as members of the Communist Party.

Parts of Nicholas Lenine's letter of January 6, 1920, to workmen and peasants of the Ukraine, are quoted to show the international purpose of the Bolsheviks.

"Capital is an international force," he declares. "In order to defeat it, there must be an international union of workmen, an international brotherhood of workmen. We are opponents of national hostility, of national antagonism, of national patriotism. We are internationalists."

"We aim at the closest union and the complete merging of the workmen and peasants of all nations of the world into a single world-wide republic."

"But we must be uncompromising with respect to everything that affects the fundamental interests of Labor, uncompromising in the struggle for the latter's liberation from the yoke of Capital. Therefore, the questions of how to define state frontiers now for the present—for we aim at the complete destruction of state frontiers—this is a question that is not fundamental or important, but only of secondary interest, and on this question we can wait."

Warfare Against Capitalism

"By our recognition of the independence of the Polish state of the Lithu-

anian, Lettish, Estonian, and Finnish states, we are slowly but surely winning the confidence of the most retrograde, deceived, and capitalistically oppressed toiling masses of the neighboring states."

"Because experience has shown us hundreds of times that the petty bourgeois Socialists of various countries and the different kinds of so-called Socialists—Polish, Lithuanian, Lettish, Georgian, Menshevik, Socialist-Revolutionaries, etc., have been recoloring themselves to appear as champions of the proletariat for the sole purpose of putting through, by the policy of compromise with their own national bourgeoisie in opposition to revolutionary workmen.

"Mutual distrust between great Russian and Ukrainian Communists develops accordingly very easily."

"How should one combat this distrust and overcome it, and attain confidence? The best method is to work in common in the defense of the dictatorship of the proletariat and of the soviet authority, in this fight against landlords and capitalists of all countries and against the latter's attempts to reestablish their omnipotence. Such work in common will show clearly in practice that there must be the closest military-economic union, whatever be the decision on the question of state independence or of state frontiers between great Russian and the Ukraine. Otherwise the capitalists of the entente, that is, the union of the rich capitalist countries—England, America, Japan, and Italy, will suppress and stifle us one by one."

BUILDING FUNDS FOR
QUEBEC WORKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—As some important changes were made in the housing law by the Quebec Legislature at its last session on the proposal of the city of Montreal, the administrative commission has now applied for its share of the federal grant for the construction of workingmen's houses. The city's share is announced to be \$3,000,000. As the whole sum of \$3,000,000 will not be required at once, the city authorities will take over amounts as they are required. The Montreal housing committee will be under the direct control of the administrative commission.

One of the more important amendments made to the housing law last session was that whereby the city of Montreal is removed from jurisdiction of the provincial superintendent of housing. The contention of the city authorities is that the local housing committee should be perfectly qualified to take over the control of housing problems in Montreal. Another amendment adopted also on the request of Montreal, is that the word "dwelling" shall include a house containing one, two or three separate apartments. Each apartment may be contained on one flat only. The object of building flats is to enable the borrower to get a return from his investment with which to help pay the loan. This building fund being a loan must be repaid within a specified time, as is stated in the following clause of the act: "The loan shall be repayable to the Province by the municipality, with interest at 5 per cent per annum, after 20 or 30 years, as the case may be, or by annual installments, as may be agreed upon."

TIMISKAMING'S LABOR VICTORY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

COBALT, Ontario—The result of the by-election in Timiskaming, Ontario, formerly the seat of the Hon. Frank Cochrane, Minister of Railways in the Dominion Government, was that Angus McDonald, Labor-Farmer candidate, was elected by over 2000 plurality. He ran against Maj. E. F. Pullen, Conservative, and A. G. Slaght, Liberal.

EMPLOYEES' PAY RAISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

WESTBROOK, Maine—The 2100 employees of the S. D. Warren Company have received a raise of pay figuring approximately 12 per cent. This raise was voluntary on the part of the concern, and affects all the employees of the corporation in Westbrook, Gardiner and Yarmouth, as well as the employees of the Presumpscot Electric Company.

NO TAXES ON NEW HOUSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey—The Legislature has passed the Hansen bill to authorize the exemption of all dwellings from taxation erected during the next two years, the exemption to continue until 1925. The bill contains a referendum so that it will be applicable only when ratified by the voters of a particular municipality. Another bill passed requires landlords, when notifying tenants to vacate, to give them a reasonable time within which to find other living quarters. Both measures are designed to check rent-profiteering.

ACTION NEAR ON
PEACE RESOLUTION

United States Senate Expected to Adopt House Resolution or a Substitute—Committee Is Preparing to Submit Its Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—It is expected that action on the Peace resolution will be taken up by the Senate this week. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee will resume consideration of the resolution today and the prospect now is that the measure will be reported to the Senate by the end of the week.

Last week's action would hardly encourage so optimistic an opinion, for the resolution was discussed daily by the Foreign Relations Committee, with no appreciable progress toward a final draft. It is said, however, that these preliminary discussions having been got out of the way, the committee is now ready to decide upon the changes it is desired to make in the resolution declaring peace with Germany which passed the House 10 days ago.

Such serious opposition to some of the provisions of the House resolution has developed, however, that several Republican members of the committee have fallen back on the resolution proposed by Philander C. Knox (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, last October, instead of the one introduced by Stephen G. Porter (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, which was passed by the House.

This resolution contains a declaration that a status of peace exists between the United States and Germany, and the irreconcilable opponents of the Versailles Treaty in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, during the discussions last week, insisted that the Senate should substitute the form of the Knox resolution in declaring peace. The Knox resolution, simply repealed the resolution passed by Congress on April 6, 1917, declaring that a state of war existed between the United States and Germany. The constitutional duty of a repealer could not be questioned, they argued, while the enactment of a declaration that a status of peace exists might be fought by the Democrats in the Senate as being an invasion of the President's constitutional treaty-making powers.

The provision of the Porter resolution giving Germany 45 days in which to notify the Government of the United States that she also has formally declared that a status of peace exists, under penalty of prohibiting trade with her, also is objected to by some of the Republicans in the Senate for the same reason that they object to enacting a declaration that peace exists.

The Foreign Relations Committee is considering three resolutions: the Porter measure that passed the House, the Knox resolution, and a substitute resolution introduced last week by Porter J. McCumber (R.), Senator from North Dakota, leader of the group of so-called "mild reservationists" in the Senate treaty fight.

The McCumber resolution would go no further than restoring commercial relations fully between the United States and Germany. It has the support of the Democratic members of the committee.

Senator McCumber has informed his colleagues, however, that he will support whatever resolution the committee reports.

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Tacoma, 928-30 Broadway
Spokane, 508-10 Sprague Avenue
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DEPARTMENT RULES
ON DEPORTATIONS

Statement by Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor, on the Policy Pursued in the Cases of Accused Aliens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The plan of certain members of Congress to investigate the Department of Labor and to bring impeachment proceedings against Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor, is unlikely to cause any change in the course of the department. The policy of the Department of Labor and that of the Department of Justice differ widely on the matter of deportations; and certain members of Congress who side with the Department of Justice have been added by the groups in both houses which are hostile to the Department of Labor and which are relying upon the matter of deportations as a means of attacking it. A resolution was introduced in the Senate some time ago calling for an investigation of the Department of Labor. This was based on the allegation that there were many radicals in the department. Later came the proceedings against Mr. Post.

Activities against radicalism in the Department of Justice began to take form about a year ago, at the time when appropriations were under consideration by Congress. Last fall, after the department's promises to reduce the cost of living had not been followed by any marked declining prices, its efforts were apparently devoted in large part to a series of raids upon aliens, mostly of the working class. In these raids some thousands of men were arrested and about 100 were deported on the transport Buford.

Large numbers of the men arrested have been released by the Department of Labor, which has final jurisdiction in deportation cases. So large a proportion has been released that there evidently was overzealousness on the part of the Department of Justice in making arrests or laxity on the part of the Department of Labor in releasing the men. The Department of Justice has contended vigorously for deportations, and the members of Congress who are opposing the Labor Department have adopted that view. On the other hand, the view of Mr. Post has been that deportation proceedings, while an administrative process, ought nevertheless to furnish adequate safeguards to aliens who have been arrested.

In a statement of the regulations by which the Department will be guided in deportation cases, Mr. Post has announced that "statements of the accused alien, whether oral or in writing, made while he was in custody and without opportunity fairly afforded him from the beginning to be represented by counsel, and without clear warning that anything he says may be used against him, will be disregarded," and that "exhibits seized upon the premises or person of the accused alien without lawful process will be disregarded." He has cited legal authority for these rulings.

CANADA TO AMEND
CIVIL SERVICE ACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—While proceedings recently in the Canadian House of Commons have contained nothing of an outstanding nature, various minor matters of interest have been dealt with. The Hon. N. W. Rowell, President of the Canadian Privy Council, has just presented a bill to amend the Civil Service Act. This bill provides that the reclassification of the Dominion Civil Service should go into effect from April, 1919, instead of April, 1920, the date provided for in the act which was passed during the last session of Parliament. The effect of this bill will be that in the case of civil servants whose salaries were increased under the classification, that increase will be taken as from April, 1919, and where annual increases were provided for, these will commence on April, 1920.

According to a return laid on the table of the House by the Minister of Finance, Sir Henry Drayton, the total amount collected on income from tax payers for 1917 was \$9,598,954.74. The total number of persons paying Dominion income tax for the year 1917 was 6501, and the amount paid under this head was \$2,198,260.35.

The Minister of Naval Service recently answered a question in the House to the effect that the sum of \$94,489 had been paid by the Naval Department for materials imported from the United States to be used in the construction of Canadian boats for the two years 1918 and 1919.

According to a recent statement during the calendar year of 1919 a total of 117,632 immigrants entered Canada. During January and February of the present year 8316 more immigrants came to the Dominion. In answer to a question as to the amount of Dominion lands in the possession of the Government of Canada it was stated that there were still 1,690,750,000 acres still undisposed of. To this statement was added the information that a large proportion of this acreage was still unurveyed, much of it being even only very partially explored.

According to figures presented to the House to the effect of the Senate to the people of Canada during 1919 was \$365,299. This cost was divided as follows: Indemnity 96 senators, \$240,000; transportation expenses, \$4942; administration expenses, \$112,418; salary of Speaker, \$4000; allowance for Speaker's residence, \$3000.

ELECTRIFICATION IN BRAZIL
SCHNECTADY, New York.—The International General Electric Company

announced on Saturday that it had been awarded a \$2,000,000 contract for the first electrification of a steam railroad in South America—a 28-mile stretch of the Paulista Railway between Jundiahy and Campinas, Brazil. Including double track and siding, the total mileage to be electrified is 76 miles. Electric operation is expected to begin in July, 1921. Ultimately it is expected that 100 more miles of the main line will be electrified, extending the new system to San Carlos. Eight freight and four passenger locomotives for the first project will be built at Erie, Pennsylvania.

BONE-DRY LAW FOR
CANADA IS SOUGHT

Dominion Alliance Says Present Legislation Does Not Exhibit Powers of Parliament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—A deputation of prohibitionists, representative of the Dominion Alliance Council in Canada, waited upon Sir George E. Foster, Acting Premier; the Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice, and the Hon. N. W. Rowell, president of the Canadian Privy Council, and asked for the introduction of a national bone-dry law in the Dominion. The deputation presented a memorial to the cabinet ministers which, in part, reads as follows: "On behalf of the prohibitionists of Canada, as represented in and by the Council of Dominion Alliance, we desire to express our sincere admiration and appreciation of the magnificent service rendered to Canada and the Empire by the Prime Minister and his colleagues in the government, during the trying times through which we have passed, which service contributed so substantially to the great victory for democracy and righteousness in which we all rejoice today.

"We recognize, and are heartily grateful for the legislation which has been enacted restricting the liquor traffic. We feel it our duty, however, to point out that this legislation does not exhaust the powers of Dominion Parliament, and is inadequate as a remedy for the evils which exist. What we seek is not only an amelioration of conditions, but a solution of the very real problem with which we as a nation are faced.

Legal Protection Wrong
"As set out in the declaration of principles of our organization we submit: 'That it is neither right nor politic for the State to afford legal protection and sanction to any traffic or system that tends to increase crime, to waste the national resources, to corrupt the social habits and to destroy the health and lives of the people.

"That the traffic in intoxicating beverages is hostile to the true interests of individuals, and destructive of the order and welfare of society, and ought therefore to be prohibited.

"That the history and results of all past legislation in regard to the liquor traffic abundantly prove that it is impossible satisfactorily to limit or regulate a system so essentially mischievous in its tendencies.

"That the total prohibition of the liquor traffic is in perfect harmony with the principles of justice and liberty, is not restrictive of legitimate commerce, and is essential to the integrity and stability of government, and the welfare of the community.

Effects of Repeal
"We cannot commend too highly the action of the government in passing war-time prohibition orders-in-council, the result of which was incalculable in promoting the moral, social and material welfare of Canada. The good results from that action are emphasized by the contrasting bad effects which we now experience from the repeal of these measures and the consequent increase in drinking and drunkenness with their concomitant evils.

"At this critical time of reconstruction with its far-reaching problems, accentuated by the prevailing unrest, and with the war now to pay for, the need for economy and efficiency remains. The reasons that demanded and justified war-time prohibition still obtain, with, in some respects, added force.

"We submit that these are national aspects of this problem; that a national evil requires a nation-wide remedy. It is our belief that a federal law, dominion-wide in its application, would cement unity, friendship and good will between provinces, as a separatist policy of provincial option cannot.

A World Reputation
"Canada has a world reputation for sobriety, morality, and progressiveness. She is now, thanks to the patriotic statesmanship of our present leaders, taking her place as a nation amongst nations. We would deprecate the surrendering of our preeminence and leadership and the taking of second place to any nation in legislative action against a great national evil.

"The growth of prohibition sentiment in Canada is not ephemeral but a steady development, the result of years of education, strengthened by experience. Our present legislative position in Dominion and provinces has come from an enlarging application of these fundamental principles of honor, integrity and altruism that make for true permanence when reinforced by appropriate legislation.

"We would, therefore, make a strong appeal to the Government of Canada to promote the enactment of a nation-wide law prohibiting the manufacture, importation, exportation and interprovincial transportation of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes.

In complying with this request, we believe that Parliament will be giving effect to the will of the great majority of the Canadian people."

HERRERA FORCES
WIN IN GUATEMALA

President Cabrera and His Army Surrender—Safety of Former Ruler Guaranteed—New Government Is Announced

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—President Estrada Cabrera and his army surrendered to the Herrera forces at 10 a. m. on Friday, according to reports received on Saturday at the State Department from Guatemala City.

A colonel and 10 men of President Cabrera's army were reported to have been killed. The message said order was being maintained in the city and that the saloons and liquor houses had been closed.

The Provisional Government has given pledges to secure the safety of Mr. Cabrera.

GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala (Thursday).—President Estrada Cabrera capitulated to the revolutionary forces of Carlos Herrera last night after the latter had enveloped his stronghold of La Palma. The President agreed to surrender himself today, the revolutionists guaranteeing his personal safety and also the retention of all the property legally obtained by him.

The capitulation of President Cabrera followed intermittent fighting, which started on April 9, when President Cabrera, well equipped and with numerous supporters, was holding the forts of San Jose and Matamoros, with an entrenched position at La Palma, south by east of the capital. The revolutionists, lacking arms, seized small quantities in various parts of Guatemala City. The greater part of the country rallied to the support of Herrera and arms and men arrived every day in the capital.

All attempts by the Cabrera forces to invade Guatemala City were beaten off, lively street fighting occurring in the southern and eastern suburbs of the city. The Herrera forces surrounded Ft. San Jose and compelled its capitulation on April 12, the revolutionists driving a wedge between Matamoros and La Palma and gradually surrounding the latter place.

American soldiers are guarding the American Legation and the Consulate in the capital. A new government was announced today as follows:

Carlos Herrera, President.
A. A. Saravia, Minister of Justice.
Louis P. Aguirre, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

M. Anoyo, Minister of Instruction.
Alberto Menos, Minister of Public Works.

Adrian Vidaurre, Minister of the Treasury.
Jose A. Beteta, Minister of War.

All of the new ministers are prominent men who are said to enjoy the confidence of the country.

BOSTON HAS 800
EMPTY APARTMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—More than 800 empty homes, empty because of their neglected condition, have been found in Boston by the Board of Assessors and their survey of the city is not yet completed, according to an announcement made by the division of fire prevention of the Massachusetts Department of Public Safety, which urges their restoration "to the end that speedy relief may be offered a portion, at least, of the thousands of families now suffering for suitable homes."

"While many of these premises," says the statement, "are not in the so-called desirable neighborhood yet they are where there is always a demand for accommodations and their restoration would surely do its part in lessening the magnitude of the proposition as a whole.

"What is true of Boston is true elsewhere and owners of the vacant houses described can not only confer a benefit on their communities and on individual units of those communities, but on themselves, if they will but restore their properties to a rent-paying basis."

SUFFRAGISTS PLAN
WEEK OF PROTEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Hartford News Office

HARTFORD, Connecticut.—As a protest of the women of the United States and the men and women of Connecticut against the refusal of Governor Holcomb to call a special session of the Connecticut Legislature to act on the Federal Suffrage Amendment, representative women from every state in the Union will meet in Hartford on May 3 and begin a tour of the State. The protest will cover the entire week and will embody a series of some 30 or 40 meetings. These women will be the guests of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association and the arrangements for bringing them into the State are being made by the National American Woman Suffrage Association which is cooperating in every possible way in the campaign to make Connecticut the thirty-sixth State to ratify the amendment. On the last day of the week the delegation will ask for a hearing before the Governor and hold a large mass meeting, at which it is expected that Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the national association, will be present and speak.

FREE TRADE IN RAW
MATERIALS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—Free trade in raw materials, among the national steps to effect a permanent peace in

Europe, by stabilizing industrial conditions, in the view of Prof. R. M. Melver, one of the leading Canadian authorities on political economy.

This has become necessary, according to the professor, owing to the re-drawing of Europe's international boundaries, which has resulted in a division of the producing and manufacturing districts, by putting factories on one side of the new boundaries and the raw materials on the other side. The consequent result is a permanent economic conflict as long as high tariffs exist between the new divisions. He also suggested that every country, inland or maritime, should have free access to other countries through free ports of entry.

ALCATRAZ CRUELTY
CHARGES DENIED

United States Adjutant-General Upholds Use of "Torture Cages" at Disciplinary Barracks in San Francisco Bay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO.—Many protests have been made by organizations and individuals in this vicinity concerning what they regard as cruelty to conscientious objectors and others confined at the disciplinary barracks at Alcatraz Island in San Francisco Bay. It is being charged, for example, that these prisoners have been confined in torture cages. One of the protests forwarded to Washington has brought forth a letter from P. C. Harris, Adjutant-General, stating just what these so-called torture cages are and how they are used at Alcatraz and other places. The letter reads as follows:

War Department, The Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, February 11, 1920.

Dear Madam:
The receipt is acknowledged of your letter dated January 31, 1920, in which you stated that the previous telegram of yourself and others referred to the use at Alcatraz of narrow steel cages. You claim that the use of such would constitute cruel and unusual punishment. The so-called steel cages referred to by you consist of what might be termed a vestibule door consisting of two gratings about 12 inches apart. Such a door is in use in many state institutions. It is intended for those prisoners who refuse to perform their daily tasks of labor. During the hours when other prisoners are performing labor those who refuse to labor are placed in the vestibule doors. These are large enough so that no bodily pressure and no squeezing is caused. The space is not large enough to permit the man confined therein to sit down or to lie down. In all disciplinary or reformatory institutions the warden or commandant must have the means within his power to compel obedience to his orders.

All prisoners confined in our disciplinary barracks are by their sentences required to perform labor. If any prisoners could, by their own volition, say when they would or would not perform their daily tasks of labor, they, and not the commandant of the institution would govern and control. The use of this double door was not intended for the class of so-called conscientious objectors, but was intended for all prisoners. As is probably known to you, the so-called conscientious objectors confined at Alcatraz, did, when confined at the United States Disciplinary Barracks, Ft. Leavenworth, perform their usual daily tasks of labor. Any prisoner confined in the double door who desires to be released therefrom can secure his prompt release by informing any overseer that he is ready and willing to go to work. Outside of working hours the man who refuses to work is treated the same as any other prisoner.

(Signed) Respectfully,
P. C. HARRIS
The Adjutant-General, Per J. A. L.

DEMOTT SHOOTING
REPORT CONFIRMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Reports by the State Department from the commissioner representing the United States in Berlin, and from the German government, give details of the shooting of Paul R. Demott of Paterson, New Jersey, by prison guards, Reinhold Foster, who is connected with the commission in Berlin, reported that Mr. Demott was traveling with two German revolutionary leaders, and was shot in an attempt to escape from his guard after he was captured. He had a passport for relief and newspaper work.

The two Germans with Dr. Demott were executed within four hours after their capture, as Communists. Mr. Demott, according to the report by Mr. Foster, had letters from a Paris newspaper to Leon Trotsky, and papers indicating connection with the revolutionary movement.

The State Department reports also that John Reed is under arrest at Abo, Finland, charged with smuggling, and that the chargé d'affaires of this country is following the case. The Finnish legation asserts that Mr. Reed is being well treated. He is said to have had, when arrested, considerable sums of money, as well as photographs, motion picture films, and correspondence with Bolshevik leaders in Russia.

MR. LODGE ON OREGON BALLOT

SALEM, Oregon.—The name of Henry Cabot Lodge, United States Senator from Massachusetts, has been filed with the Secretary of State as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Vice-President of the United States.

SHIPPING BOARD'S
BACKING DESIRED

Appeal to Its Chairman by United States Shipowners to Aid Them in Contest With the Hamburg-American Line "Monopoly"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—H. H. Raymond, president of the American Steamship Owners Association, has sent a letter to Rear Admiral W. S. Benson, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, urging that the board help United States shipping companies to establish their own agencies at Hamburg.

With Dr. Wilhelm Cuno and other officials of the Hamburg-American Company in this country, and expected to meet the board soon, if they have not conferred with its chairman already, Mr. Raymond remarks that the association's recent protest against acceptance of "the intensely German and alien Hamburg-American Company as exclusive agents for United States companies operating American ships on the Hamburg routes, was fundamentally due to an earnest desire to keep our new American shipping entirely in American control."

Mr. Raymond is convinced, from his knowledge "of the history and methods of the Hamburg-American management, that if it is allowed to 'burrow' in to the new American merchant marine in any way, and 'burrow' in to Washington, a loss of a part of our own control over our merchant fleet will be inevitable and there will be cause for deep regret on the part of our government and our people."

Shipping Board's Policy

It is held that the board's declared policy has favored employment of dependable agents "of our own" in foreign ports, for the handling of American ships and commerce.

Recently the board announced, to the satisfaction of shipowners, that it had secured representatives of its own in European ports, most of them Americans. Mr. Raymond now urges that this policy be insisted upon at the port of Hamburg. He points out that four or five American ship companies are now operating steamers between Hamburg and Atlantic and Gulf ports, with agencies at Hamburg of their own choosing. They were all met, he says, on their entrance into Hamburg, "by the imperious demand of the Hamburg-American officials that they employ that company as exclusive agents." Unless this were granted, the German line officials said "that no piers or warehouses or other port facilities could be secured by American shipowners."

In spite of "this intensely selfish and hostile position," says Mr. Raymond, "American shipowners have secured piers, warehouses and agencies of

their own there and are doing a successful business, not only between Hamburg and ports of the United States, but from Hamburg to other European ports and to ports of Latin America."

American Companies Ask Backing

Therefore, the American merchant marine, already beginning to enjoy whatever advantages there may be in the Hamburg trade, is in a position to extend its services if the companies receive Shipping Board backing. "They have fought their way into Hamburg against the violent opposition of the whole power of Hamburg-American officials," Mr. Raymond writes to Rear Admiral Benson, "and we submit that the American shipping companies that have done this, and others, pursuing the same independent, courageous policy, that may follow them, are entitled to have every possible consideration from yourself and your colleagues, whose first thought is to keep our merchant marine thoroughly American."

Having been constrained to protest against the German line, "with its glaring record of hostility to American interests," as exclusive agent of any American ships, the association now offers the recommendation that "instead of yielding to Hamburg-American pretensions, the board put its whole influence behind those American steamship companies that resolve to participate in the German carrying trade, without surrendering to the arrogant demands of the Hamburg-American monopoly."

Ruling Against Shipping Board

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Shipping Board's motion to dismiss the suit of William Randolph Hearst for an injunction to prevent the sale of the 29 former German liners was overruled on Saturday by Justice Thomas J. Bailey, in the district supreme court. The court sustained Mr. Hearst's right as a taxpayer to maintain the suit.

BETTER COASTWISE
SERVICE IS SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Portland News Office

PORTLAND, Maine.—Efforts are to be made by the transportation bureau of the Portland Chamber of Commerce to secure improved coastwise steamboat service between Portland, Boston and New York and between Portland and eastern Maine points. Within a few days a committee will be appointed to confer with the officials of the Eastern Steamship Company regarding the need of increased facilities. The transportation bureau will take steps also to secure the registration of all motor truck owners in a position to accept long calls of freight. The value of motor truck transportation has been evident during the past few days in this city and the transportation directors believe that every effort should be made to have motor truck facilities available in the event of an emergency such as has resulted from the big railroad "tie-up" in other sections of the country.

ANGLO-AMERICAN
LITERATURE

Printing Company Is Started in New York Under Auspices of British-American Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The American-English Literature Society has been incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, for the purpose of publishing works on Anglo-American relations under the auspices of the British-American Association. The incorporators are, Lieut. Charles Rochford Averill, Miss Maria Leonard and Saxby Vouler Penfold.

The society has ready for publication a "New History of the Causes of the American Revolution," "History of the Causes of the Pilgrim and Puritan Exodus," "An Anthology of Patriotic Verse of the British Empire and the United States of America," Devoted to British-American Friendship," and a volume of 34 poems, entitled "The Wedded Flags"; poems specifically uniting the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack. The society will also publish a work memorializing the tribute paid the mother country by the United States on Britain's Day, December 7, 1918. This work is practically a duplicate of the memorial which Mr. Penfold prepared for the National Britain's Day Committee and which was sent to England and presented to His Majesty, King George V.

Among subscribers to the stock of the American-English Literature Society are Lieut. Charles Rochford Averill, Franklin Booth, Charles W. Bowring, Ethel D. Brown, M. D., Charles S. Cohen, E. F. Darrell, Dr. G. S. Dudley, Clifford S. Howard, Robert Judson Kenworthy, the Rev. Dr. Frederick Lynch, Saxby Vouler Penfold, Henry C. Quinby, Mrs. James Shewan Jr., John Lloyd Thomas, Louis Tracy, O. B. E., and Ray Vance.

TAILORS REFUSE TO TOUCH SUITS

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts.—Tailors here who had been asked to make alterations in suits purchased by a large local insurance company for its employees in an effort to meet living costs have refused to touch the suits. It was announced on Saturday. The 165 employees who are to be supplied, therefore, will depend upon home help in fitting. The 165 suits are all that could be obtained of a big consignment sent to this country by the British Government and to be distributed through big corporations. The suits were made for returned British soldiers.

TAX EXEMPTION PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Portland News Office
SACO, Maine.—At the May meeting of the city government, Mayor E. H. Minot will propose that all dwelling houses erected in the city the coming year be exempted from taxation for three years. In one Maine town some years ago it was tried and resulted in the building of 100 houses.



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An important phase of the Bonwit Teller & Co. activities is the making of special order individualized apparel by designers who possess the rare gift of interpreting the mode in terms of the unusual. A newly created French Room (located on the third floor) is devoted to special order dress making.

Sports apparel, country clothes and riding togs are made-to-measure from exclusive imported fabrics.

Special orders are also executed in negligees, tea gowns, handmade trousseau undergarments and handmade blouses.

FUSION OF SPANISH RIGHT IS PROBABLE

Reason Is Said to Be Due to Pending Government Change and Complexity and Disunion Among Conservatives

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain—Much of the excitement caused in political circles by the apparent imminence of a fusion of the various sections of the conservative Right has subsided for the time being, though the subject will certainly be brought up again at an early moment for the sufficient reason that a change of government is inevitable in the very near future and in their present state of complexity and disunion the conservative prospects are peculiarly subject. On reflection it appears that they did not find their previously announced self-denial, to the effect that they were utterly without personal ambition and would leave the selection of the leader of the combined party to the King, to be entirely satisfactory and practicable.

Nor, there is reason to believe, would the King greatly relish the task of making a selection between Don Edward Dato, Don Anthony Maura and John La Cierva, with the certainty of leaving two of them deeply dissatisfied and with a strong sense of grievance, notwithstanding their previous protestations of disinterestedness.

A Conservative Union

However, Edward Dato is expected very shortly to make a speech in the Chamber in which he will further signify his adhesion to the idea of a conservative union, for it is a peculiar thing that this party affair is regarded as being one for Parliament itself. It is presented with authority that the recognized leader of the official Conservative Party will recommend the unification of the Conservative political forces with the object of placing themselves in a condition of being able to demand that they shall be placed in power, and that he will outline the program the party will develop when thus it comes to govern. It is said at the same time that the leaders of the Liberal groups will take advantage of this intervention by Don Edward Dato to fix their respective attitude and to expound the lines of policy they will follow in case an attempt is made to form a Conservative concentration cabinet.

All this is considered in circles that are not obsessed by mere politics to be very interesting but of little practical value, and in many quarters there is a want of patience expressed at the intensification of what are regarded as mere political maneuvers at a time of keen anxiety arising from the Catalan difficulties, from the serious situation that has emerged from the propositions to increase the railway rates, as the result of which a general railway strike has been threatened, and from various other causes. Besides, an attempt to effect a Conservative union might have the paradoxical effect of creating new splits, since prominent members of both the Dattist and Maurist sections, but particularly the latter, have expressed their profound disapproval of the scheme, and their intention to resist it to the last!

A Chief Conspirator

Very much after the manner of his ally, Anthony Maura, at other times, John La Cierva is, in these days, disposed always to speak enigmatically, what time he assumes a very deep expression as of one who knows an enormous lot but must not utter a word. Certainly John La Cierva, as leader of a Conservative section, and a chief conspirator at all times, must know all that is happening ament the proposed Conservative fusion, and yet the other day in the corridors of the Chamber, when Junoy asked him his opinion about it, he blandly answered that he knew nothing, since nobody had consulted him in the matter, but what he felt he might say was this, that the greatest evil that could happen to Spain at the present time would be that it should come by a Liberal government.

John La Cierva has now just gone down south to Andalusia, and there he has been making some interesting declarations. "I think that the present Government will succeed in the end in passing the Budget," he said, "but that does not in any way alter my view as to this type of cabinet (a 'concentration' cabinet, of various parties) which to me seems to be prejudicial to the public interest. The realities of the present time call for the constitution of strong governments which shall have the necessary strength to face and to settle the various national problems and which shall give the country the feeling that they possess such strength and stability. For such reasons I said that when the last crisis was settled, it was not settled at all. Governments formed in this way, with such a great diversity of elements, cannot sufficiently detach themselves from their respective party considerations to give proper attention to the very grave problems with which modern life is beset, questions the gravity of which increase from day to day.

Value of Conservatives

"A strong government signifies in the first place one whose components are closely united, with a common program in which the problems of the moment occupy the chief place. Thereupon, as I have often said, the situation would have to be settled in a Conservative sense. The Conserva-

tives, by their history and antecedents, and by their conduct in public life, make natural, possible, and effective that intimate unity and understanding. My relations with the Maura party are as permanent and cordial as I have stated them to be.

"The real solution to the railway difficulty that is presented now, will lie in the exploitation of nationalized lines by the companies in conjunction with the state. Apart from its social aspect the railway problem is the most complex and difficult that is set before us at the present time, because, apart from being a complete and serious problem in itself, it influences directly the general social question. My feeling about the future is one of great optimism, always provided that the Conservative classes and elements realize the loftiness of their mission in these difficult moments.

"The social problem oppresses the whole world today, and every statesman must study it, carefully examining its various phases so that he may set about solving it gently, by degrees, seeing that a complete and definite solution all at once is impossible. The solution must be achieved in a high spirit of justice, so that the greatest material and moral benefits may be attained, and great generosity must be shown toward the laboring and humble classes. My views in this overwhelmingly important matter of the railways are public and known to all, having been exposed with the greatest clearness in the debates upon the bill for the raising of the railway rates. The scheme that I propose would satisfy the immediate necessities of the companies, who would thereafter find themselves obliged to move in the direction of the nationalization of the lines."

New Crisis Imminent

It is the general view that a new ministerial crisis is imminent; one of the points being debated in the newspapers, clubs, cafés, and calls is as to the degree or quality of crisis that will arise, for it is now accepted that there are at least two sorts of crisis, the common or Spanish crisis that occurs here once or twice a month and really does not matter, although it may involve a change of government, and the "historic crisis," which is the name given to the other kind by the political chiefs, being a crisis that gives all the parties a thorough shaking up and which may lead to new and striking developments. Melquíades Alvarez, whose opinion is taken greatly into account in these days, says that for his part he does not think that the coming crisis will be one of the historic variety, but will be, as Edward Dato has indicated, "just one more crisis" and will be solved in favor of the Right.

Meantime the budget is causing the threatened government the very greatest perplexity. The budget commission has reported in favor of a large increase in expenditure for the purpose of increasing the salaries of government and other officials, and this recommendation is being strongly opposed in some ministerial quarters. Little headway is being made with the bill, and there is talk of applying the guillotine to the debates upon the various clauses.

OIL FOR SWEDISH SEA TRADE AND INDUSTRY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, Sweden—A stock company with a minimum capital of 8,000,000 crowns is being formed for erecting bunker stations for liquid fuel and for carrying on activities related thereto.

The recently published charter of foundation is signed by the shipowners, Dan Bröström, Gunnar Carlsson and H. Metcalfe of Gothenburg, Erik Brodin of Stockholm and Reymerholms old Industrial Corporation, and the Institute of Swedish finance. The names indicate, that, besides the Institutes of finance mentioned, a few of Sweden's biggest shipping companies are backing the prospective undertaking.

According to information, this undertaking intends in the first place to secure the provision and distribution of crude oil for oil-burning steamers and motor ships, and for fuel for industries as a substitute for coal. The company has made a preliminary agreement with the owners of extensive oil fields and refining works on the American continent for furnishing oil, and it is the intention of the company to erect bunker stations in suitable places along the Swedish coast for the big sea trade, and to construct smaller storage places to supply the local needs within the fishing and other industries.

Through this activity, the company will supply the fresh needs which have sprung up as a consequence of the change in the propulsion of steamers and within the industry caused by the war. As the need of other mineral oil products, like petroleum and benzine, calls for an added and more even supply than hitherto, the company will guarantee the supply also of these products to the Swedish market.

PRICE-INCREASE IN AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Latest figures prepared by the Commonwealth statistician show the steady rise in food, groceries and house rent. The statistician found that in the fourth quarter of 1919 food and groceries, averaged over the capital cities of Australia, which could have been bought for £1 in 1911 cost 26s. 6d.; as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1918 this represented a percentage increase in cost of 18.6. The house rent which could have been paid for in 1911 by £1 cost 25s. 6d. in the fourth quarter of 1919, an increase of 6.7 per cent over the same quarter in the previous year. Combined food, groceries and house rent stood at 31s. 9d., as against the £1 of eight years before; and showed an increase in one year of 14.4 per cent.

EDINBURGH CONTEST AND ITS CANDIDATES

Political Career and Policy of the Liberal Candidate, Walter Runciman and Others in By-Election Are Set Forth

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—An election which promised to stir interest throughout Scotland—probably little short of the recent contest at Paisley—has taken place in one of the most representative constituencies in the city—a constituency that came into its present form under the act of 1918, which was responsible for much reshuffling of seats and voters. Its roll of 35,611 electors embraces every section of political, social, and religious thought, while by no means the least consideration each candidate was called upon to face was a large portion of women voters, who doubtless came forward more boldly than in December, 1918, when their new-found vote was indeed so new, as more than once to be strangled in the throes of its very novelty. At the last election, December, 1918, the Right Hon. Jas. Avon Clyde, K. C., Coalition Unionist, was returned by a majority of 4893 against J. Johnston, who came as a stranger to the constituency and stood in the Liberal interest. The contest was spirited and intelligent. Over 53 per cent of the electors of what is the largest constituency in the city, and one of the largest in Scotland, went to the poll, while out of 18,394 votes recorded only 69 were spoiled papers.

Liberals First

The Liberals were first in the field. Three names were before their executive: Sir John Simon, Sir John Lorne MacLeod, former Lord Provost of the city, and the Rt. Hon. Walter Runciman. The underlying desire of the association was summed up by the speaker who said: "The time was opportune for the choice of a man who should do something toward the rebuilding of the Liberal Party." The vacancy is caused by Mr. Glyde, K. C., one of the best known men in Scottish legal circles, having been raised to the dignity of Lord President of the Court of Session.

The Rt. Hon. Walter Runciman, as Liberal candidate, caused Liberal hopes to run high. The comparison to Paisley lies in the 17 years during which he retained with unflinching energy and outstanding ability, the confidence of the electors of Dewsbury until, in the fateful 1918, he found himself one of a small group of ex-parliamentarians—ranging from novices to cabinet ministers and a former Premier—who, owing to the word "Coalition" were minus a seat. Mr. Runciman has to his advantage the fact that he is a Scot. At his adoption meeting he lamented his want of control of a mere incident which caused him to be born in North Shields. He is, further, of the class of Scot his countrymen delight to honor. It is not many generations past since a Runciman set out at 11 years of age to increase the family income by assisting in the fishing fleet at Dunbar; while today, his father, Sir Walter Runciman, Bart, holds a high place in the shipping world of Tyne-side, and is the author of several works on mercantile shipping.

The Liberal candidate was for many years managing director of the Moore line of cargo steamers, and has a parliamentary record sufficient to recommend him to the most radical of constituencies. He has been parliamentary secretary to the Local Government Board, and, gradually rising in esteem, has between 1907 and 1916 been successively president of the boards of education, agriculture, and trade.

To the large gathering of the Liberal executive where he was formally adopted as candidate, he outlined his policy in a stirring speech. It may be summed up in four words: "Sound Finance" and "Drastic Economy." Such a policy, he declared, was not of exclusive interest to magnates of finance but affected every man, woman and child in the country.

Favoring Local Veto

He was "all in" for the 1914 Home Rule Act being no longer withheld; but amended, brought up to date, and applied. Self-determination was in the forefront of all our action in the war. Why deny it to Ireland—or Scotland? If the Coalition could not govern Ireland with 60,000 troops, let them admit defeat, and allow her to govern herself. To see Irishmen work in perfect harmony, in the war for example, was to him sufficient guarantee that religious differences would not be of very serious consequence in self-government. He favored local veto, and would have the same power given to England as Scotland now had through the 1912 Temperance Act. The opportunities for small holding should be increased, and agricultural banks on cooperative lines under State control should be established.

In a winning speech Mrs. Runciman soon gained the support of the women voters. Her exceedingly English accent belied for the moment her claim to pure Scottish blood, but her remark that at the age of seven she had undergone a most searching examination by a pre-disruption Presbyterian on "The Shorter Catechism," while the physical needs of her childhood had been met by Scotch porridge, at once gave her a truly sympathetic place in her hearers.

Mr. Ford's Credentials

Patrick J. Ford, advocate, the son of an old Leith family associated with "The Trade," was selected to contest the division on behalf of the Conservatives, and the Liberal Unionists agreed to give their heartfelt support

in returning him as Coalitionist in support of the Lloyd George government. Mr. Ford is no novice as a candidate, although a seat at Westminster has not yet fallen to him. A much-traveled and affable gentleman and capable counsel, he unsuccessfully contested two elections in Edinburgh. Twice one of the Edinburgh Academy, afterwards graduating M. A. at Oxford and L. B. Edinburgh, he was called to the Scottish Bar in 1907. During the war he received a commission in the Cameron Highlanders, becoming eventually an intelligence officer under the Scottish Command. He has done excellent work in connection with the Prince of Wales' Fund; and later, on the Scottish War Savings Committee. That the Coalition supporters have selected a capable man is unquestionable.

His policy is outlined best in a whole-hearted support of Mr. Lloyd George in his desire to bring the country out of its present turbulent state as quickly and effectively as the inevitable results of war will permit. Anxious for the reduction of living costs, Mr. Ford sees the necessity of heavy expenditures justified; first, by our duty to the dependents of soldiers and the soldiers themselves; secondly, by the national asset to shorter working hours, and a general rise in the standard of living; and lastly, in the gradual reducing of subsidies. For the sake of Ulster, Ireland must remain in the Union; while temperance legislation must be according to the wishes of the people.

Labor's Nominee

James Maxton, M. A., a former teacher under the Glasgow School Board, the nominee of the Independent Labor Party, is one of the most popular of Scotsmen. There is said to be no mining village or small industrial town in the country where he is not known as a social propagandist. Thus far he has had no seat in Parliament but fought a spirited contest in the Bridgeton division of Glasgow in 1918, where he failed to win the seat from Mr. MacCallum Scott. The organizer of the Independent Labor Party in Scotland, he had convictions sufficiently deep to go to prison for them. One so "sagacious, bold, and turbulent of wit" will be certain of hearty support in some of the wards, and brought more than usual interest into the fight.

His platform, the main plank of which is also "lower the prices," was declared by his many henchmen who, in holding the pitch for their champion, exhorted the voters to ignore "the sonorous ambiguities of Liberal, Conservative, and Coalitionist."

Lord Beaconsfield once said, "Keep your eye on Paisley." Scotland today is keeping its eye on North Edinburgh.

FORMER SERVICE MEN IN BRITAIN CONFER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—At the annual grand council conference of the Comrades of the Great War a scheme for the registration of the comrades under the Companies Act was unanimously approved. A number of topics concerning the interests of discharged men and dependents were discussed and important resolutions were passed. So impressed were the grand council at the extremely unfavorable treatment of former service men in Ireland, that a special committee was appointed to go into the whole matter.

Regarding unemployment problems, a letter was received from Sir Robert Horne, stating that the proposals the Comrades made to the Prime Minister in a recent interview had been carefully considered. The government had decided that a 50 per cent disability pension should not be required in future to report to the exchanges more than twice a week; regular conferences between former service men and the government departments are to be arranged; the development of training facilities is being pushed forward with all possible speed, and the Ministry is considering what can be done to help the former service man in the interval during which he may have to wait for training.

Col. Wilfrid Ashley, M. P., was re-elected chairman of the executive committee; Col. G. Croft, D. S. O., chairman of the finance committee, and it was resolved that Capt. E. B. B. Towse, V. C., should occupy a mutual position as chairman of the Imperial Grand Council. Sergt. A. Saunders, V. C. was elected to the executive committee.

FRANCE'S RELATIONS WITH THE VATICAN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—The official announcement of the resumption of diplomatic relations between the Vatican and France, interrupted 16 years ago, surprised no one here, where it had been long foreseen as the result of the late French elections. France has interests in the East, for which she wants the support of the Holy See, and the latter is not sorry to be once more on good terms. The creation of a French Embassy to the Vatican under a diplomatist of the first rank, such as Mr. Cambon, will certainly influence other countries, Great Britain in the front line, to maintain their Legations to the Holy See and to increase their dignity and importance, owing to the political influence still wielded by the Papacy.

An Italian Liberal paper has published a letter, urging the Italian Government to appoint a minister to the Vatican. Practically there is a direct if unofficial, communication already between the Italian Ministry and the Vatican, and the name of this agent is well known, so that it is unnecessary for Italy to have a regular Minister to the Holy See.

TRADE UNIONS' AIM IN TZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Federation Observes Rules of International Labor Movement and Seeks to Raise the Economic Level of the Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Labor organizations of Tzecho-Slovakia, writes Rudolph Tayerle, secretary of the Federation of Trade Unions, in an article to The Christian Science Monitor have taken a prominent part in the work of organization which enabled the country to win freedom and join the ranks of European democracies upon the dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. Even under the old régime the unions had made a successful fight for their independence and defended their right to autonomy before the trade union congresses.

The Tzecho-Slovak Federation of Trade Unions was established in January, 1917, when the German leaders of the Austrian Federation had rejected the demand for home rule made on behalf of the Bohemian unions. Vienna could not carry on any effective propaganda among the Slavonic workmen, and a Tzecho-Slovak Federation thus became a necessity. In 1905 the Tzecho-Slovak delegate to the International Trade Union Congress at Amsterdam was refused recognition, and this led to an intensive campaign for the complete independence of the Tzecho-Slovak Labor movement which was finally achieved in 1910.

Progress of Federation

The Tzecho-Slovak Federation has always observed the rules of the international Labor movement as shown by the programs and resolutions of its conventions and expects to work with increased vigor for the interests of the working classes now that Tzecho-Slovakia has been freed from the Austrian yoke. The progress of the federation is well illustrated by the following data:

Year	Central bodies	Local bodies	Members	Women
1897	68	22	7,102	502
1914	50	1,135	55,175	5,248
1918	49	735	25,332	3,232
1918	50	1,178	161,247	23,824

At the end of June, 1919, the reports of 42 groups showed a membership of 450,896, including 98,150 women. It may therefore safely be estimated that the total membership of the federation exceeds 500,000.

Other Tzecho-Slovak Labor organizations, not affiliated with the federation, are of less importance, as they usually pursue certain political or religious ends. The federation includes 95,130 metal workers; 90,000 agricultural laborers; 49,654 miners; 42,262 railway employees; 35,656 helpers; 29,616 textile workers; 12,009 bricklayers and stonemasons; 14,769 woodworkers; 12,500 glassworkers, etc. The largest numbers of women are to be found among the agricultural laborers—50,000; the textile workers—17,321, and helpers 7996.

Helping the Strikers

The unions assist the unemployed, the strikers, and pay out other benefits in special cases. In the last five years, 1914-18, 2,281,506 crowns was paid out in benefits, of which \$45,525 crowns went to the unemployed. The remainder was expended for the support of demobilized soldiers, and dependents. Strikes were not frequent during the war, and the amounts paid out for strike benefits were consequently reduced. In 1912, for example, 536,716 crowns was paid out in strike benefits; in 1915 only 916 crowns. No benefits were paid in 1917, but 38,003 crowns was disbursed in 1918.

The unions pay special attention to the education of the workers. In 1918, for example, 234,265 crowns was spent for books, trade journals, lectures, and instruction. In 1918 the unions were publishing 34 trade periodicals, including 22 weeklies, 10 bi-weeklies and 22 monthlies and other periodicals. Their combined circulation was 175,360 at the end of the year. The federation publishes an official journal, issued twice a month, for the discussion of social, economic, and other questions affecting the Labor movement. A special journal, with a circulation of 17,000 is devoted to the interests of the working women.

Raising Economic Level

The federated unions seek to raise the economic level of the worker and to protect him in the struggle. They have succeeded in concluding many agreements, collective in their nature, which contain provisions regarding hours, wages, and the obtaining of employment for idle workers. The purpose of all these agreements, whether concluded with single establishments or trade groups, is to establish basic wages which are graduated according to the length of service and the individual qualifications of the employee. Piece work is also a subject of these agreements. They contain provisions regarding arbitration, while in certain establishments an endeavor is made to institute the practice of having a representative of the workers on the board of directors. In other agreements employment is limited to members of the unions.

Collective agreements were negotiated even during the war, but were not as numerous as in the pre-war days. For example, 373 collective agreements were concluded in 1912, only 119 in 1914, 21 in 1916, 86 in 1917. With the reduction in the number of agreements their scope has extended and some have been concluded for large groups or even for the whole republic. Thus in the sugar industry, an agreement affects all the workers in Bohemia and Moravia, and in the building trades there is a contract for the whole republic. These agreements are supplemented by details

concerning wages and local matters by the district organization, for the major agreement covers the basic ideas only.

Federation Program

The federation is striving to safeguard the workers through legislative enactments, and its program includes the following demands: 1. A unified Labor legislation. 2. Extension of the jurisdiction of the special trade courts to all trades. 3. Prohibition of night work for women and children. 4. Legal approval and acceptance of collective agreements and wage committees.

Some of these demands have already been satisfied. By law the eight-hour day has been introduced in all industrial, commercial, and agricultural establishments, both for labor and officials, and one anticipates the enactment of laws instituting shop committees and wage commissions.

The Tzecho-Slovak Federation of Trade Unions is guided by the rules of international socialism. On the 30th of August, 1919, the convention of delegates adopted the following resolution:

Socialization Is Supported

"We insist on the expropriation of privately owned means of production, as we consider such private ownership a constant menace to a healthy development of our economic life and the true cause of social inequality. For that reason we shall support all systematic efforts tending toward socialization."

"By socialization we do not mean merely state ownership of industrial and other establishments, but their collective ownership and operation in a form which will guarantee to the working classes equal rights in the control of production and thus avoid the evils of bureaucratic management of one-sided fiscal policy. The industries which we consider ripe for socialization include mines, iron works, light, heat and power works, in the first place. Such establishments should be declared the property of the nation, but their operation should, according to their character, be entrusted either to the state, or the municipalities, or to special corporate bodies in which the state, the workers, and the consumers should be represented. In establishments operated by the state or the municipalities the employees must be represented on the governing bodies. The expropriation of large land holdings should be carried out as soon as possible, and the industrial establishments connected with the landed estates should be expropriated at the same time. We also recommend cooperative societies as instruments of socialization in proper cases."

General Tendencies

"In all establishments not nationalized the employees shall be given a voice in the engaging and discharging of workers and in the control of working conditions; they shall be represented on the managing bodies and have a right to share in the profits. Shop committees instituted for these purposes shall be recognized by the law. They shall be made obligatory for all establishments employing at least 20 persons. The law shall guarantee a basic wage scale as negotiated by the unions or established by committees of the parties interested."

This brief summary of the history of the federation will show its general tendencies and aspirations. The war has seriously endangered the economic life of the young republic; the number of unemployed is still large, and the work of reconstruction is difficult. The trade unions, working for an equitable social order, are naturally cooperating in the work of reconstruction, while endeavoring to establish industrial democracy, through which political democracy will also be strengthened.

NEW GRAVING DOCK FOR DURBAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

CAPETOWN, South Africa—One of the many projects which had to be temporarily abandoned on the outbreak of war was the proposed new graving dock for Durban. The Harbor Advisory Board of Port Natal, which had been pressing the government for more than ten years to provide this dock, is at last able to announce that the work will be proceeded upon without further delay. The site chosen is about 400 feet from the main line midway between the Congella and Umbilo stations. The port is expanding all around this situation, which will provide good sites for shipbuilding on ground that is at present being reclaimed. There is also ample room close at hand for the necessary engineering works for ship-repairing. The dock will be 1140 feet long and 110 feet broad, with a depth of 35 feet. It will be capable of taking the largest steamer at present afloat and the general plan has been arranged to admit of its being duplicated if future development should demand this. The cost of completing the work is estimated at over one million sterling.

SWEDISH AMERICAN FOUNDATION'S RECORD

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, Sweden—The first year's record of The Swedish American Foundation is now issued. The foundation has existed only since June of last year, but during the short time of its activity, it has accomplished a great deal, and the general opinion is that its work for the co-operation between Sweden and the United States has been crowned with unwonted success.

The foremost object of the foundation during the past year has been the exchange of students between Sweden and the United States. To facilitate the studies for the American stipendiaries and at the same time give them an opportunity to associate with Swedish students, a Swedish American Students Club has been started at the initiative of the foundation.

In order to investigate the possibilities for the erection of Swedish press and intelligence bureaus in America, the foundation has appointed a special press committee and during the activity for this committee has been extended to include also investigations as to the possibilities of securing improved telegraph communications between Sweden and America. The project for a powerful radio station on Swedish ground has for this purpose been designed by the committee. In order that the projected press and intelligence bureau may be realized, financial support from the State as well as from private sources will be needed, and it is estimated that it will cost about 150,000 crowns a year to run it. The foundation is now working for the realization of the plan and the prospects are fairly good.

The work of the foundation with regard to its intelligence activity has been of great importance. Its office here in Stockholm has been frequently visited by people who have wished to obtain information about conditions in the United States. In this department there has been a good deal of cooperation with The American Scandinavian Foundation in New York, and information has been given to persons who have intended to go to America for theoretical or practical studies. In order to supply the demands in this regard the foundation is in contact with American universities and other places of learning, clubs, and private people, and of course, also with the American press.

The activity during 1920 is chiefly going to be carried out according to last year's plans. The foremost object of the foundation will still be to bestow scholarships and receive the American stipendiaries and moreover to work for the realization of the press and intelligence central in New York, so important for maintaining good connections between Sweden and America.

The foundation will also work for the introduction of persons to American interests, and lectures over subjects pertaining to the actualities of today will be held for this purpose by prominent Swedish or American lecturers in Stockholm and other cities. The general activities of the intelligence offices are going to be extended, and it is intended that the foundation will be in intimate contact with and superintend the projected intelligence central in the United States.

The foundation has finally assumed the obligation of acting as hosts for The Swedish Choral Club in Chicago, which is going to tour Sweden in the spring of 1920, and will incidentally in connection therewith arrange an exhibition of Swedish-American art. Professor Svante Arrhenius is the chairman of the board of directors, and K. G. Dernby, Ph. D. is secretary of the foundation.

THURLES ADOPTS IRISH NAMES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—The New Leader, one of the few Sinn Féin organs which reaches the general public, has been like its predecessor, The Leader, a most persistent champion of the Irish language. In a recent issue it bestows praise on the town of Thurles in County Tipperary for its action as regards the renaming of its streets in Irish. A committee of eight Thurlesites have drawn up a list of proposed changes, but they are adding an English version of the Irish name. Amongst the proposed changes, the simple main street becomes Cearnag na Saoirse, while South Mall is to be Plas Chionhnaigh, and Nicholas Street will become Bothar Chuchulainn. "This forward and sensible move" is commended by the New Leader to the other towns of Ireland. A good many years ago all the Dublin streets had their Irish as well as their English names painted up, but it is doubtful whether any jarvey or taxi driver would know where to go if he was given the Irish version.

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IRISH POLITICAL STATUS ANALYZED

Tabulated Results of Recent Elections Show Fallacy of Claims of Both Sinn Fein in the South and Unionists in Ulster

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—There has just been published by the Proportional Representation Society of Ireland a leaflet giving a tabulated result of the recent municipal elections in Ireland. In studying these figures in order to estimate their bearing on the political situation, it must be remembered that the proportion of the population in the towns varies greatly. Also that in Ulster there is a much bigger number of Unionists in the towns than Nationalists. Thus in County Antrim about one-third of the population is in the towns, while in County Galway there is only one-tenth. This applies also to the provinces. In Ulster 14 per cent of the population is in the towns, while in the three southern provinces there is only 11 per cent.

Now, not counting the areas in which there were no contests and leaving out the 2.9 per cent of spoiled votes, there is left a total of 322,244 votes to fill 1735 seats. Table III of the leaflet shows the return of "first preference" votes which will be worth studying. The Irish Parliamentary election of the end of 1919 gave the following percentages:

Election Results

Unionist, 22 per cent; Nationalist, 7.6 per cent; Sinn Fein, 69.5 per cent, making up the 100 per cent. For the municipal elections the figures work out as follows:

Sinn Fein	27.1 per cent	87,311
Unionist	26.7 per cent	85,932
Labour	37.9 per cent	57,626
Nationalist	14.6 per cent	47,102
Independent	15.7 per cent	48,273

100.0 per cent 322,244

It is true that the municipal elections should be fought out in order to get the best men to carry out the public work, but in the present state of Ireland the man and his political views are more often voted for.

It is frequently claimed by Sinn Fein that in the parliamentary elections they swept the country by 5 to 1, but this claim is entirely erroneous. If, in the three southern provinces, Sinn Fein and Labour are grouped together as the revolutionary party, and the Unionists, Nationalists, and Independents as non-revolutionary, the figures work out roughly at 105,000 to 79,000, or very nearly 5 to 4, a very different thing from 5 to 1.

Proportional Representation

Now, the leaflet is in a way, even more informative on the state of things in Ulster, for as mentioned before, it has to be remembered that municipal elections deal only with urban areas which are far blinder in Ulster. First preference votes work out as follows:

Unionist	73,233 or 12.6 per cent
Labour	27,504 or 19.8 per cent
Nationalist	26,719 or 14.9 per cent
Sinn Fein	12,457 or 8.8 per cent
Independent	5,354 or 3.3 per cent

Now more than half of the urban population in Ulster lives in Belfast, and actually 93 per cent in the four counties of Antrim, Armagh, Down, and Derry, so that the figures show that Ulster, which is always claimed as so homogeneous, is really more divided than the southern provinces. The parliamentary elections showed: Unionist 73 per cent; Nationalist 10 per cent; Sinn Fein 16 per cent, so that the idea that Ulster is solid in the north is just as fallacious, or even more so, than the idea that Sinn Fein has an absolutely sweeping majority in the south and west.

Interference Barred

A year or more ago, when the demand for proportional representation in Ireland was gathering strength, The Christian Science Monitor published the proposals of some of the leaders of this movement to set up a constituent assembly elected by proportional representation, but making it a sine qua non that the final arbitration should rest with the League of Nations. Sir Horace Plunkett, immediately on his return from America, made a speech in which he said, "Set up an Irish Constituent Assembly, and then refuse all outside interference," though, as the Dominion League have always proposed to leave certain matters to the Imperial Government, it would be difficult to get away from interference.

Arthur Griffith was pressed, just after this speech, to say whether Ireland should submit her case to the League of Nations, and replied, "Yes, when it is properly organized, and America exerts her full influence in it." The originators of the constituent assembly idea, say: "Set up your constituent assembly of Irishmen to draw up their constitution, which they will submit to Parliament, who would certainly offer amendments, and when both parties have done all possible from their respective points of view, final points of difference would be submitted to the League of Nations on which at least two members from the United States should be sitting. But it is a vital point that Ireland should be represented as a nation in the League of Nations."

STRIKE METHODS OF EGYPT'S AGITATORS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, Egypt.—As might have been expected, the firm policy of the government, as exemplified by the recent enforcement of the preventive press censorship, has not been allowed to pass unchallenged by our Nationalist agitators. As a signal of protest against this measure the Nationalist leaders imposed a three days' strike on the press, to which all the native papers, with the exception of the two or three which are not under their control, submitted with commendable obedience in spite of its obvious futility.

Certainly, the strike affected nobody but the proprietors of the papers and their readers, and, of course, the press censor, who must have been delighted with this short respite. In Alexandria some minor demonstrations have been attempted during the last few days, but the stamp of holiness and lack of sincerity is, if anything, even more obvious now than it was in the autumn. A few hundred students and schoolboys, a sprinkling of effendis who generally disappear once the ball of excitement starts rolling toward the main square, and a swarm of town riff-raff which relishes the idea of any kind of lawlessness—of such demonstrators no true patriot could feel proud.

There is a decided feeling that if the authorities would only run down those paid prime movers who work on the excitable temperament of an oriental town, and give them a holiday in the detention camp at Rafia, these stupid performances would cease. Possibly they, from a western point of view, see the foolishness of the proceedings and believe that by these means the Nationalist cause is slowly destroying itself; but the native does not see with western eyes, and as long as there is a good deal of noise he is inclined to be impressed, especially if he be a townsman. This can be the only explanation, apart from her nationality perhaps, as to how an American lady who is the wife of a Syrian-Egyptian doctor, has been able to hold the attention of large crowds, although she speaks little or no Arabic and certainly has no right to pose as an authority on Egyptian problems.

The writer saw her methods recently, while traveling on the same train in Lower Egypt. On arriving at a station of any importance she would attempt to raise enthusiasm by ejaculating the usual parrot-like Nationalist cries, "Yehia Masr" (Long live Egypt) "Yehia el Watan" (Long live the Nation), and so on, punctuated by the waving of a small Egyptian flag. Freedom of this kind is frequently accounted in the East as a sign of weakness, and at the present moment the possibilities of misunderstandings should be avoided.

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DIFFICULTIES OF PEACE CONFERENCE

Allies Deprived of America's Support Are Less Able to Avoid Making Concessions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A delegate to the Peace Conference in London in conversation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, took exception to some of the criticisms which have been leveled at the conference. The conference had worked under great difficulties, he said, not the least of which was the withholding of American cooperation. Their difficulties in regard to Turkey and the apparent abandonment by the Allies of their frequently expressed ideals, and of the standpoint indicated by their vigorously worded castigation of the Turks during the past six years, would not have arisen had it not been for America "refraining from agreeing" to take a mandate for a Greater Armenia and Constantinople.

The Christian Science Monitor informant went into points covered in cable dispatches. Generally speaking, he stigmatized as absurd the idea that Mr. Nitti, Mr. Millerand and Mr. Lloyd George had seized the opportunity of America's absence from the conference to descend to all sorts of squalid deals among themselves. They had waited six months, with the mid-Eastern position going from bad to worse in the hope that America would stand in. Mr. Lloyd George was particularly eager for this as being almost the only way in which anything approaching an ideal solution of the Turkish problem could be achieved.

Mandatory Power Needed

No one would have dared to cavil had America been given the authority of a mandatory power over a Greater Armenia, Constantinople, and other areas, but when her disinterested point of view and her prestige and power were withheld, no country was left able to take her place. The others had their hands full and had to settle down to see what arrangements could be made to secure as far as possible the safety of Turkish minorities and good order generally in this part of the world.

The withdrawal of America, of course, gave an opportunity for international rivalries and the power of vested interests to assert themselves in a way they would not otherwise have done. To speak and write, however, as if the peacemakers in the absence of America simply constituted themselves the mouthpiece of these national rivalries and interests was absurd, but they were less able to avoid making concessions to them than if America had come in.

A minor difficulty of the Peace Conference was the difficulty of languages. To have avoided mistakes, and confusion, it would have been necessary for each delegate to know all the languages spoken at the Conference with the thoroughness of a native of each of the countries concerned.

Even when one understood a language quite well, it was possible to lose the implication and outlook of a speech delivered in that language. "A great deal of the time," a Christian Science Monitor informant remarked, "was ultimately spent in the individual members of the conference writing out their personal impression of what the other delegates meant, these

memoranda being then exchanged and corrected until they really felt that each knew what the other was driving at."

Publicity Never Greater

He objected to a great deal of the criticisms of the conference based on the idea that they had thrown open diplomacy overboard and that secret diplomacy was rampant. Futility was never greater than in the case of the London conference. There was not a decision which was not made public within 24 hours of its being arrived at. There was, of course, the leakage in Paris in regard to the Constantinople decision, a regrettable incident which was subsequently thrashed out in the conference. There was a good deal of loose talk about open diplomacy. It was a mere catchword, expressing less an idea than the absence of one. People never thought out what was meant by open diplomacy, or they would have realized that the public discussion of the Turkish or any other problem would have simply made settlement impossible.

Ventilation of one point of view would have meant the intensification of opposing points of view. The public and press of the respective countries would have dug the heels in the ground, as had happened over the Adriatic question, and agreement would have become impossible. The desirable course was that each country having appointed its delegates, should trust them; that these delegates should come together and acquaint themselves at first hand with each other's viewpoint and strive for a fair and just accommodation; and that as they reached their decisions, these should be laid simultaneously before the parliaments of the respective countries. Open diplomacy as it appeared to be generally understood, would produce nothing but fresh wars and the same result would accrue from a mere exchange of notes, however carefully worded these notes might be.

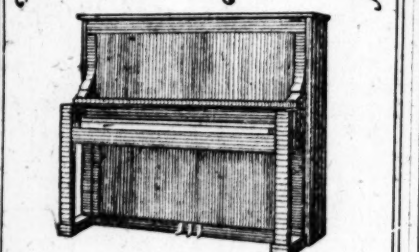
BRITISH WOMEN KEEN FOR VOICE IN LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A conference of women's organizations to consider the representation of women in the League of Nations met recently in the Central Hall, Westminster. Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon presided. It was determined that the name of the council to advance this purpose should be the Council for the Representation of Women in the League of Nations. A resolution was passed that women of other countries should be invited to form similar national committees. Letters have been sent to women's societies abroad and movements in this direction have already been started in Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Switzerland, and Sweden.

The council decided to send forward a list of names of prominent women for the consideration of the government in this connection, and as new committees are formed by the League of Nations, the nomination of these women to positions of importance will be urged upon the government by the council.

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SHIPPING POLICY IS NEEDED IN FRANCE

Shipbuilding Was Neglected During War and Distribution of German Ships Is Criticized

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The question of shipping continues to preoccupy the French. This is, of course, perfectly natural since they have suffered very badly in this respect, not so much because they lost more than other nations but because they entirely neglected shipbuilding during the war. After the troubles arising from the distribution of German ships captured by her former enemies, a distribution which the French think unfair because it gives America more than she lost and leaves France which captured few ships in an unsatisfactory condition, a new trouble is breaking out in consequence of what the French call the "camouflage" of German shipping.

The French case is that Germany was to have given up her ships and was to have built 200,000 tons of shipping every year for five years on account of the Allies, and that in reality she is not intending to deliver new ships and is arranging to run old German ships under other flags.

Secret Telegram Received

Toward the end of last year a secret telegram was received by the Minister of Marine which stated that the Hamburg-America line was approaching the United States in order to obtain American ships with which to recommence maritime services. In this she was aided, it was alleged, by American bankers, Messrs. Morgan, Warburg, and Schiff, while the Fothschilds were equally interested.

Whatever may be the truth of that assertion, and without passing the smallest judgment upon it, it is interesting to note that the "Matin" for example, charges America with endeavoring to take Germany's place in international traffic, but to do so in accord with the Germans. That is to say, American navigation companies are linked up with a great German company. This German company will benefit by the exploitation of the 620,000 tons of shipping which were seized by America in accordance with the Wilson-Lloyd George agreement. Of course France is distressed at the idea that these ships to which she thinks she had a right should in any way be controlled by Germany and to the profit of Germans.

Ships Should Be Pooled

In Portugal, it appears, the official agent of Germany is negotiating for the return of shipping seized by Portugal. Portugal obtained 150,000 tons, although she only lost 94,000 tons. France wanted these ships to be put

into the "pool" and divided among the allied countries proportion to their losses, and she sees them going back to Germany with much displeasure. While she cannot even run adequate services to her colonies, Spain and Portugal are entering into an arrangement for the reestablishment of German lines, particularly to South America.

It is calculated here that Germany can construct 700,000 tons of shipping every year and even if she delivers the tonnage promised to the Allies she can rebuild the whole of her lost fleet in less than eight years. France sees no such possibility for herself. If these considerations give rise to criticism, it is a positive attack that is being directed against Holland. Holland, say French shippers, is merely Germany camouflaged as a neutral nation. This, of course, is merely meant to apply to her rôle as a shipping nation.

German Agents Busy

It is certainly true according to all the information which was received here that German agents at Rotterdam and Amsterdam are extremely busy. They are working in collaboration with Dutch companies. Some significant figures are quoted. Dutch shipping increased during 1919 by 112,000 tons. It is estimated that it is now being increased by another 700,000. Where have all the new ships come from? Holland will have probably the third place among shipping nations.

Holland, indeed, is expanding in the most remarkable manner. The creation of diplomatic posts in the Argentine and in Brazil in consequence of the rapid extension of commercial transactions in these countries where many Dutch firms have been established, is a significant indication. The Hollandsche Bank voor Zuid Amerika is already among the most important banks in the Argentine although it was only founded five years ago.

In all this neither Holland nor Germany nor any other country which has a right to develop is for a moment being criticized. Even for the French the moral is not so much that other nations have a bad policy, but that France in this all-important question of shipping has hitherto neglected to have a clear policy, and must find one as quickly as possible.

BRITISH FARMERS DECIDE ON POLICY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—At a meeting of the Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture held at the Surveyors Institute Westminster, Lord Crew presiding, Major the Hon. E. F. L. Wood, M. P. was elected vice-chairman. The existing members of the National Agricultural Council were reelected, the chairman stating that they would not in the near future have to exercise special activities, but it had been decided that the council should continue to exist. It was agreed that all members of the local taxation committee should represent the council on the deputation which the Central Landowners Association are arranging to meet the Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons on the subject of local taxation.

On the question of decontrol of dairy produce the committee protested against the government's policy of distributing their cheese to the extent now obtaining and thus making unfair competition for the cheese producers, and called attention to the Food Controller's promise that after decontrol no action would be taken in the distribution of government cheese which would prejudice British-made cheese.

James Hamilton moved, "That pending the decontrol of wheat the crops for 1920 should be treated in the same way as that announced for the crop of 1921." He said they were all disappointed by the official announcement the other day as to the prices for wheat after what the Prime Minister had said. There would be a decreased acreage in 1921, but if the government would pay an adequate price they could get what wheat they wanted.

An amendment was moved demanding a minimum price for wheat of £4 a quarter, with a maximum of £6 for this and next year. Lord Bledisloe said some confusion had been caused by the recent announcement in the press. The official view was that farmers should receive about 90s. per quarter for wheat harvested in the autumn and 100s. per quarter for that raised in 1921. The amendment was lost and the motion was withdrawn in favor of one approving of the decontrol of all agricultural produce except hops.



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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

A Different Kind of Adventure

Do you like adventures? Martin didn't. You see, he thought everything that could happen, had, and the story of it had been written down in books. That was why he was such a good reader and so poor a playmate. "Oh, come on and pretend," his sister would urge. Christine liked to play make-believe. If she went up the hall stairs behind Marcella, the cat, and her family of kittens, she would pretend she was Heidi climbing the Swiss mountains after the goats. She would dig in a flower bed and be perfectly sure it was "Treasure Island." But not even Christine, try as hard as she would, could pretend that Martin was a good playmate.

"Oh," she remarked one day, "I do wish, Mart Sherman, you wouldn't always camp down in front of a book-case reading about what other people did. Why don't you change around and do something other people'd like to read about?"

"Ho, I suppose you think I couldn't have an adventure. Well, I guess I'll just show you." And he put on his cap and went out of the kitchen door, through the gate and started down the road, with big long steps, like Columbus setting out to discover a new world. He didn't have the faintest notion what he was going to do.

He started off down the road toward Reckley, not because he had any intention of going there, but because he thought it might impress Christine more if she saw him headed in the direction of a town. He was pretty thoughtful as he walked along the dusty road. He had slowed down as soon as he got out of sight of the house, because what is the use of hurrying to get you-don't-know-where?

Martin thought of several possible adventures, and he was still pondering as he came to Aunt Sally Butler's cottage. Aunt Sally was the village seamstress; she had made the cut-down-from-dad's suit that Martin had on that very minute. She lived in a small house, set in the center of an oval plot of ground like an immense flower bed and fenced in with a constantly round succession of white painted pickets. The house stood at the junction of three roads, so that Aunt Sally's bright lights, streaming out of evenings, made one think of a sort of inland light house. She was raking her little yard as the boy came along.

"Hello, Martin," she called out cheerfully. "That old suit of your dad's made over pretty well, didn't it? How's all the folks? Where's your book?"

The boy laughed. Aunt Sally always told him to put his book down while she measured his arm. "Oh, Chris talked so much about my having an adventure. Instead of reading about one, I just told her I'd do it, and I started out. And honest, Aunt Sally, I can't think of anything to do that hasn't been done before."

Aunt Sally gazed thoughtfully, leaning her rake against the fence. Then she laughed. "I tell you what, Mart," she said, her round face crinkling, "you come right in and help me get my flower beds spaded. I declare, it's fine that you have come, because here it is April, and Al Wright has a steady job and I couldn't get another person to help. I almost thought I'd have to go without posies this summer, though it would have been the first time in 20 years. So there, Mart, there's your adventure. Spade up my garden. That's something that's never been done before—not this year anyway."

Already Martin had off his coat. "Yes indeed, I'll help you, Aunt Sally. And I tell you what. Mother says you're the most inventive woman she knows. You think up something I can do for an adventure to show Chris, and I'll come up every Saturday and help as long as you need me."

"It's a bargain," agreed Aunt Sally promptly. "Does your mother expect you back to dinner?"

"No, Chris'll tell her."

All day Aunt Sally and Martin raked and spaded and wheelbarrowed and bonfired and prepared rich loamy beds for the nasturtiums and sweet peas and marigolds and mignonette that a few weeks later would make Aunt Sally's little yard glow like a jewel set in the dust-colored road sand. At noon they stopped long enough to prepare luncheon in Aunt Sally's neat little kitchen. And at night when Mart finally started off down the road for home, waved out of sight by Aunt Sally's gingham apron, he thought with a little surprise that it hadn't been such a very long day without a book, after all. He did not like to face Christine without a tale of adventure, but, anyhow, there was Aunt Sally's promise of a plan. He felt sure she would "make good."

Christine was just setting the table for supper. She looked up quickly and Mart had to chuckle when he thought that she had probably missed having him around to talk to.

"Hello, Mother, Hi, Chris. Nothing to tell. But I will have later, though, so you just don't give up. I am on the track of an adventure," and he told them about his day. "And," he finished triumphantly, "I expect she'll think of something 'peppy' all right. You know, Mother, you always say she's the most inventive woman and—"

Christine put down her knives and forks and began to laugh. "Oh, you old book-crow of a Mart! Isn't that exactly like a boy, mother?" She and Mrs. Sherman exchanged amused glances, while Martin gazed at them both.

"Played around at Aunt Sally's all day—you know I'd like to go there only I never was asked; and had a perfectly grand time and comes back and says nothing happened. 'Not this time!' I take it all back, Mart, the trouble with you isn't that you can't have adventures, it's that you don't know when you do" and Christine

went off into another chuckling spell. "Chris is right about it," their mother admitted smiling.

Martin grinned. "Well," he said, "I didn't know you meant everyday things like that. Anyway, I'm glad you're all so pleased. And if working in Aunt Sally's garden is your idea of adventure, Chris, this certainly will be an interesting spring, because I'm going up every week. You leave me alone when I'm reading and maybe sometime I'll take you along."

How Is Your Garden Growing?

"Well, Betty, have you forgotten you promised to show me how to sow seeds?" asked Mary, one sunny April afternoon, as she met her friend in the road that ran between their two houses.

"No, of course I have not," answered Betty. "I was on my way to ask you to come over now, for I am just ready to begin."

Eighteenth century London Cries



Venetian Glasses

Come glasses, glasses, fine glasses buy;
Fine glasses o' the best I call and cry.
Fine Venice-glasses,—no chrysal more clear.
Of all forms and fashions buy glasses here.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Some Insects and Their Ways

"Would you like me to tell what Uncle Louis has to say about some useful insects today?" asked Aunt Ella.

"Oh, yes, please, Auntie. We have had such fun with our collection! We call it Diggedy Dan's menagerie," exclaimed Archie. "Ted has a huge beetle with a proboscis, so we call it the Elephant."

"And mine is a woolly bear caterpillar," announced another of the family, "and I wish you could see it walk, Auntie! It rolls from side to side just like a real bear."

"And I have a snail, and we call it the Giraffe because of its long neck," said Rosamund.

"Yes, and we've got an animal with stripes on it; we haven't discovered its real name yet, but we call it Zebra."

"And we've made such lovely caravans for them out of matchboxes," added Dorothy. "They love being drawn about."

"And oh, Auntie, they are so glad and happy we've got them!" exclaimed the youngest.

"Well, I'm sure I hope so," said Aunt Ella. "And now let us hear what Uncle Louis has to say about his favorite insect—the spider."

"It seldom rains in the Australian desert," writes Uncle Louis, "but dew falls heavily, and it is the dew that forms manna on certain bushes; not on all kinds of bushes, but only on one particular bush, and this manna is formed on the leaf and has been eaten by travelers in the Australian interior. It is small and round and yellowish white, the size of a small pea, quite soft, and is very good eating; but one must get up very early to gather it, for when the sun is up, the manna falls on the ground, and then the insects gather it up quickly."

"The spider is the most useful of insects in the dry and arid desert of Australia. This little insignificant spider makes small webs on the ground, from tuft to tuft of grass, and has thus befriended many a tiny thirsty bird, for in the night the web gets heavily laden with dew, and these webs are always placed horizontally and not vertically. Thus the dew reaches the center, and then the birds will gather it drop by drop. They are small birds and do not require much at a time. I know of at least one traveler who crossed that land, and who obtained moisture from the cobwebs of these little spiders, but only very, very early in the morning."

"Some spiders are beautiful in color like the butterflies—crimson, pink, yellow, black and white, and other colors. And some insects are not only beautiful and wonderful in form and color, but most interesting in their habits."

"Now for the Nasturtiums," she said when this was finished; "they are great big fat seeds, and they grow very easily. We don't have to prepare a special patch for them. I shall just

stick the seeds in about an inch deep in a double row behind the primroses, not less than six inches from one another. Crimson Linum comes next; we will sow that and the Virginia Stock in alternate patches all across the bed. Virginia Stock has flowers of a sort of pinky-mauve, and Crimson Linum, of course, is crimson, and they will look very pretty together. Behind them we will put the Love-in-a-Mist; it grows rather taller, and it is such a pretty pale blue. This is an improved kind called 'Miss Jekyll'; it is named after a famous lady gardener. Be sure you get that sort when you buy your seeds."

"I am going to have a patch of Marigolds to balance the patch of Mignonette at the other corner—they are splendid things for flowering for a long time, they just go on and on. Mother calls them a 'weed' because they grow so easily and sow themselves for next year, but I love Marigolds, and I always have a patch of them. Now we have only got the sunflowers left; do you see what beautiful big glossy seeds they are? They must go right at the very back, of course, because they grow so huge; they will make a sort of tall hedge by and by, and each plant will have several great golden flowers with big black centers."

"I think I see how you do it," said Mary. "I suppose one has to be more careful to sift the soil very fine for the small seeds?"

"Yes, as a rule," said Betty; "but it depends on the kind of seed too. The Nasturtium and Virginia Stock and Marigolds are the easiest to grow of all the seeds I have sown today, but one has to prepare the soil very carefully to make certain that some of the other kinds will do well. Now I am going to write the name of each kind of seed on one of these labels, and stick it behind each clump in case I forget what is sown there, and then I think that will do for today. Next month I will show you how I plant my half-hardy annuals. I can't grow them from seed myself because I have not got a frame or a greenhouse, and one can't start them out-of-doors in the border. So I have to buy them as little plants in the market or from the florist, but I will tell you all about it when May comes."

The Lamplighter

"It's been high onto 20 years since I've been tendin' these lamps, lightin' 'em, feedin' 'em with oil enough till mornin' comes; totin' away the broken chimneys and givin' 'em whole-uns, and seein' that they're clean and shiny."

The white-haired lamplighter brushed his long whiskers with the back of his weathered hand. Little Dick looked up at him with awed respect.

Dick was from the city and was spending his summer vacation on his grandfather's farm in New Hampshire. One afternoon, he had ridden to the tiny village to help buy groceries. Now, he was standing outside the entrance of the general store from which came mixed odors of apples, onions, cider, and gasoline. An old man driving a shaggy horse and a much-mended wagon had come around the corner beside him. "Looks like Uncle Sam with his long whiskers," thought Dick, watching him flip the lines over the back of the shaggy horse, and adjust a small ladder in the wooden wagon. Little Dick had returned the villager's greeting and had asked him if he was the lamplighter. Then followed his conversation with first Dick.

"You're in time ter watch me begin my rounds," continued the lamplighter.

"Begin your rounds? Why, it's only 4 o'clock now!" exclaimed Dick.

"Well, if you had fifty or more lamps ter fill afore dusk, you'd begin airly, too," chuckled the lamplighter.

And then Dick watched the white-whiskered lamplighter draw up 'he horse and wagon before the lamp on its iron support at the corner, laboriously adjust his little ladder, open the glass door of the tiny cage, take off the chimney, turn up the wick, light it with a match, and then, re-adjusting everything, climb into the rickety wagon, awaken his sleepy horse, and move slowly up the street to the next cased lamp, leaving a brave little flame to aid the villager's footsteps in the coming dusk.

My Mocking Bird

A mocking bird builds every spring-time.

In roses just over my door.
He feasts on my berries all summer,
And chirps when there are no more.

But when the summer is ended
He is silent all the day.
He searches the vines and bushes,
Where feasts were spread in May.

I throw him a grape from my table,
He swoops for it joyfully.
Then comes again for another,
And flies away in glee.

And now from the highest tree-top
He comes to answer my call;
He sits on my hand and eats the crumbs,
Expressing thanks for all.

The Duck-Billed Platypus

The duck-billed platypus. This Australian bird, if bird it is, lives principally in water (not on water). The largest is about two feet long, with a beautiful glossy fur, large wide bill like a duck, strong webbed feet for swimming and to dig with, and the spur of the hind leg turned back for tunnelling. Its nests are very seldom seen, and the reason is this: the bird begins tunnelling low under water, gradually rising till it reaches above water mark, then it makes its nest. It makes a series of tunnels all leading into one another,

American Swallowtail Butterflies

As soon as the flowers open in the spring, the butterflies are here too. They come all fresh and bright to sip sweet nectar from the flower cups. Gorgeously arrayed, they move like winged jewels from one flower feast to another.

The sweet flower honey was named nectar because, as I suppose, it is so delicate. The flower nectar is the only food of the butterflies.

Among the largest and handsomest of the butterflies are the Swallowtails. You know them well. They are named Swallowtail because of the long, tail-like point on the hinder wings which gives them a very graceful appearance. There is the brilliant Yellow Swallowtail with bright black bars on its wings, and there is the Black Swallowtail, with orange and yellow and blue and green markings. A beauty? Yes, indeed, nothing

ported by a silk cord around its body. You know what had happened—it had become a chrysalid.

You also know what next took place. One day the little caterpillar that had rested so still in its hard case, began stirring again. The case that bound it split open and it pulled itself out—not a caterpillar now—it had wings! Such beautiful great wings, for it had, turned into a butterfly. It did not seem to see the coarse caraway it once had munched so eagerly. It saw flowers and daintily it sipped their nectar, joyously flitting from one to another.

It had wings.

Boys and Girls at Play

Oh, what fun we have at sea!
Jack and I and Marie Lee.
Jack's captain, that leaves mate for me—
And what, you ask, is little Marie?

Well, of course, she has to be
Just what we tell her, Jack and me.
Sometimes one sailor, sometimes three,
'Cause she's just a girl, you see!

Eighteenth century London Cries



Old Chairs to Mend

Old chairs to mend! Old chairs to mend!
If I'd as much money as I could spend,
If I'd as much money as I could spend,
I'd leave off crying, "Old chairs to mend."

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Shetland Pony

They had always wanted a pony to drive. "They" were five little sisters, Eliza, Dot, Alice, Nancy, and Mary Louise. On the big farm where they lived there were just lots of nice things for little girls to play with. There was the big straw stack in the barn yard that did make the nicest sliding place. And when they slid down the smooth sides, big dog Carlo leaped and barked and seemed to enjoy the fun as much as they did.

Just over the hill grew the prettiest wild flowers, and it was nice to surprise mother with a big bunch of violets or pretty May flowers. But they all agreed that if they had a pony to drive they could go on errands for mother to the village, take their little playmates driving, and when they thought of picnics, there was no end to the things they thought they could carry in a pony cart. When Dot asked daddy, he said he would see about it, and Dot knew there was no more to be said just then.

One warm June day they came trooping home from school, and when they got near the barn, daddy came out of the door, and with a twinkle in his eyes said: "There is something in here for you." Wondering, they scampered in, and saw, what do you think? The dearest little black pony! Of course everybody wanted a ride right away, and daddy settled the difficulty by putting three of them on the pony's back at once. Mother saw them from the window and came out to snap a picture.

Sinnapaschugy

In view of the fact that the commercial automobile was introduced in 1893 and promptly increased in numbers and popularity, it would seem that it has taken a long time for it to receive a real Indian name from the red men of the western United States. It is said that the Indians of Utah have named it in their own language "sinnapaschugy," which being translated means "goes with a chug." The Indians themselves are said to be quite taken with the new-coined word, but it is doubtful if, at this late date, the term becomes so popular with the white race as did the Indian name: wampum and wigwag, for example.

The Pleasures of Amateur Photography

It is not too much to say that the owner of a camera has in his or her hands a means of increasing enjoyment. This only needs to be pointed out to be fully appreciated. No hobby that any boy or girl takes up can compare with amateur photography for the variety of pleasure which it will provide, and in the pleasantest possible manner, free from any hint of toil or sameness.

The pursuit of amateur photography takes the enthusiast out into the open air where he may carry his camera and use it at any time when the light is sufficient, without interfering with the enjoyment of a country walk or even the pursuit of other games in which he or she may be interested. The camera will always be ready to record pleasant incidents as they arise.

Many young photographers admit that, until they had a camera, the beauties of a landscape scene or the contour of trees and fields, the wayside grouping of farm laborers, cottages, and animals, and the massing of clouds, were not seen and left no impression upon them. This effect, too, is cumulative inasmuch as the production of each photograph shows how certain things were recorded that the eye did not see at first, but which the lens of the camera has faithfully reproduced. If the photograph is a success, the same kind of view will be looked for and possibly improved upon on a future occasion, and a greater interest will be taken in pictures and illustrations seen in magazines and exhibitions; and whilst the desire to imitate these subjects with one's own camera will at first arise, the even more natural desire to improve upon them or seek out similar and other subjects will follow.

When a camera is secured, the happy possessor naturally looks around at once for subjects on which to experiment. There is generally no need to look far, and the first attempt will probably be in the nature of likenesses of friends and relatives. Many things will be learned in these early attempts. It will be found, for instance, that while recognizable portraits may be secured, they are somehow different from those made by more experienced workers and professionals; and the beginner will wonder why.

A little investigation will soon disclose some of the reasons. He will see that portraits taken in an ordinary room, although the sitters seemed quite usual to the eye, probably appear one-sided in the photograph; that is to say, one side of the face and body will be very brilliantly lit, and the other side will be very black, without any detail. This will cause the amateur photographer to look again at the subject before attempting another portrait, and it will be seen that this hard lighting effect really exists if the subject is viewed with the eyes slightly closed; that is to say, if the eyes look at the subject in much the same way that the lens of the camera looks at it, with only a small opening. To overcome this difficulty, either more light has to be admitted to the plate or film by giving a longer exposure, or more light has to be used to illuminate the subject by using reflectors to lighten the dark side of the subject. The reflector can be a white sheet or a newspaper placed over the back of a chair and near to the shaded side of the face. The improved effect will be seen at once, and the first step toward securing a pleasing portrait will have been taken.

The next thing that will strike the producer of the portrait, when it is compared with the work of a more experienced photographer or a professional, is that the face and head in the productions of the latter appears to be more detached from its surroundings, and "stands out." Apart from the lighting, if the prints are compared carefully, it will be seen that the portrait taken by the beginner, either indoors or outdoors, has generally been taken without any regard to the background. All the attention has been given to the portrait itself, without any thought devoted to the surroundings. It will be seen, for instance, that immediately behind the head of the indoor portrait, various ornaments, pictures, patterns on the wall-paper, etc., form patches of light and shadow that attract unnecessary attention, and make the background appear what is usually called "busy." In some cases, even, these objects may appear to be actually balanced on top of the head of the sitter.

Now these defects will not be found in the portrait taken by the experienced worker or the professional; but, on the contrary, a perfectly plain background has been used. This may be either light or dark, but for all-around work a plain gray background will be found best, as this will come in the photograph darker than the highest lights of the face and lighter than the shadows, thus giving the outline quite clearly, and helping to make the head stand out.

If these points have been understood by the beginner, he will have learned an important lesson in the production of a pleasing photograph that has its application in practically every other subject he attempts for picture-making; and that is what is called "simplicity of subject," and that to make a successful picture with his camera, only one main object of interest should be included in it, and that all other objects, or patches of light and shade which may attract the attention from the principal object, should be avoided. In this way the beginner will understand the value of looking carefully at and around the subject he is going to photograph, from all points of view, before making the exposure, in the same way that an artist would before making a sketch.

MUSIC

English Notes

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England—There have been many fine concerts in London this winter, but none so impressive as that given by the Royal Philharmonic Society at Queen's Hall on February 26. It was an evening spent upon the heights of music. Though but one thing, "The Song of the High Hills" by Delius, was connected in name with the mountains, in actuality all the works given were so lofty, illumined by such exalted inspiration, that the entire program loomed mountain-like and grand to the eyes of imagination. Wagner's Prelude to "Parsifal," Bach's 8-part motet for double chorus, "Sing ye to the Lord," and Beethoven's choral symphony—these are among the mightiest things in music, and it was wonderful to have them all in one evening with, as a fourth event, the first performance of Delius' "Song of the High Hills." Add to these attractions that Albert Coates was the conductor, and that the recently founded Philharmonic Choir made its debut. The public would have been ill indeed not to support such a concert, but the success far surpassed all expectation. More than a week before the date, every ticket was sold, and when the evening came, the huge audience sat spellbound for more than three hours, lost to all sense of time save those glorious rhythms that beat through the music.

The "Parsifal" prelude under Coates was everything it should be: dignified, devotional, strong; with every note and tint of tone color so set in relation to the rest that the prelude as a perfect whole stood revealed.

For the Bach motet, Kennedy Scott (conductor of the Philharmonic Choir) took over the baton. It was only fitting that the man who in a few months has shaped and trained this choir from raw material into one which can hold its own creditably with the famous north country folk, should have the honor of heading its first appearance in public. It is true the balance between the voices could be improved; the men are relatively weak, and the contraltos hardly heavy enough in tone; but the intelligence, admirable technique and enthusiasm of the choir place its work on a high level, and it promises to be worthy the prestige of a Royal Philharmonic Society. A remarkably good performance of the motet was secured, the florid passages in particular coming out with ease, perfect unanimity and brilliance.

Delius is at his best when handling large themes, and the freer the form, the more interesting and emotional does his music become. The violin concerto and double concerto—both so recently heard in London—contain long patches of monotony, and impress one as lacking in purpose, but in "The Song of the High Hills"—which is practically a tone poem scored for orchestra and voices without words—Delius has returned to that fervor of beauty he followed in his "Appalachia." With this difference—that while "Appalachia" paints the forests and waters of America, "The Song of the High Hills" conveys the impression made upon the composer by a still summer night in the mountains of Norway. "I have tried," he says, "to express the joy and exhilaration one feels in the mountains, and also the loneliness and melancholy of the high solitudes, and the grandeur of the wide, far distances. The human voices represent man in nature—an episode which becomes fainter and then disappears altogether."

The net result is a most beautiful work in which Delius' good qualities are at their maximum, and his mannerisms at their minimum.

To the former category belong the lovely first entry of the voices, stealing into the midst of the score, and the wonderful compelling choral climax: to the latter category belong his judicious and (for him) unusual restraint in the matter of sequences. Perhaps this is because "The Song of the High Hills" (composed in 1911), is an earlier work than the violin concerto, in which the sequences are constantly pushed beyond the limits of interest and become tautological.

When the Royal Philharmonic Society plays Beethoven's ninth symphony, there is a sense of appropriateness, almost of proprietorship—for the society commissioned the work from him, nearly 100 years ago; and Sir George Smart (the then conductor), traveled to Vienna to secure Beethoven's own tempi. At the present concert Coates interpreted the symphony in a manner magnificently true to its intention; even if the traditional tempi were not always followed. Orchestra, chorus and soloists cooperated splendidly under this superb conductor, and made the performance memorable indeed. The first movement with its rugged force, and the scherzo with its tremendous rhythms could not have been finer. In comparison, the reading of the slow movement was less convincing, even though one dwells long in thought upon the perfect beauty of the phrasing.

The section which ushers in the "Ode to Joy" was wonderfully given. When the great time first appeared in its entirety, it was played by the cellos and basses in a marvelous unison pianissimo, such as can seldom have been achieved, and which thrilled one to the heart by its beauty. From there onward to the end of the symphony, the music was a surge of joy—Milton's great line, "And joy shall overtake us as a flood," seemed the only fitting comment, and the concert closed upon that thought.

The Liverpool Philharmonic Society were able to give their subscribers recently the privilege of an orchestral concert once again after a two months' interregnum. Now that the operatic performances in Manchester have ceased, a return to normal conditions

can be welcomed. Geoffrey Toye was the conductor, and showed by his handling of the "Leonora" overture No. 3 that he is one of the rising conductors who will have to be reckoned with. He has a quiet and effective style, in agreeable contrast with that of some other "virtuosi of the stick." But he gave the impression that he knew what he wanted and succeeded in getting it. Miss Isidore Menges was the soloist, and played the seldom heard second violin concerto by Max Bruch with remarkable power and inspiration. The first of Bruch's concertos is such a natural and spontaneous work that the other two have been overshadowed and generally accounted "manufactured" works, but the performance of Miss Menges of the No. 2 made some of her hearers feel that there was ground for some revision of that estimate. An interesting new work by a local composer, Bryson, for vocal solo, chorus and orchestra, was introduced and made a marked impression. The Philharmonic Society is to depart from its usual fortnightly arrangement, and produce Vaughan Williams' "Sea Symphony" under Sir Henry Wood's direction. The visit of the British Symphony Orchestra of former service men under Mr. Raymond Roze met with a very poor and entirely undeserved reception, for their playing was excellent; and this too, when Liverpool could not plead the rival attraction of the opera to condone its musical apathy.

The Hallé concerts were resumed recently after the nine weeks of interruption, and Sir Thomas Beecham made one of his flying visits to keep a twice-broken promise to conduct. Even then, the concert took place without rehearsal, for the members of the orchestra, after waiting an hour and a half for Sir Thomas, quietly dispersed; and when he did arrive, there was no band to rehearse the music with. It is a tribute to both orchestra and conductor that few members of the audience made the discovery that Wagner's Venusberg music from "Tannhäuser" and Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Schéhérazade" were played without rehearsal. The Free Trade Hall was filled with an enthusiastic audience, and the music went with splendid spirit. The conductor worked like a Trojan, and carried everything before him, just as he did on the opening night of "The Mastersingers," but one cannot think the true end of art is served by this hasty, dashing and brackneck method. It is not so that Richter produced his great

THE GLASS WORKS OF WHITEFRIARS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

Tudor Street—the crowded center of London's journalism. A street jammed with lorries piled high with reels of paper, ready to receive the impress of the world's news; ranked up cars, eager to dash it off to an ever waiting public.

The swing of a door, and in an instant 200 years have vanished, and most unexpectedly the Age of Handicraft is pictured in a great workshop, with its towering furnace chimneys, dim light, and glowing fires, much the same as in 1670, when William Davis founded his glass works in the wild district known as "Alsatia." Here once had stood the Monastery of the White Friars, and here the works have been carried on since the founder's time by Carey Stafford, "a most ingenious and excellent artist," who was followed by James Powell and his descendants to the present day.

The Technic of the Craft

Pause and look at this most ancient art of glass-working, as exemplified by these craftsmen. They play with their glass and fashion and form it, as artists play with their colors, or sculptors with their clay. One of the most skilled of their number, in the works since early boyhood, is engaged in swift evolutions which transform a shapeless lump of glass into a goblet of exquisite beauty. A quick thrust of the blowing iron into the molten glass within the crucible, a few rolls upon the flat slab or marber, a dip into a mold, so that a fluting shall be impressed upon it, gentle blowings through the tube, curious wavings to and fro—so sure, though apparently so reckless, that a twirl or turn aloft or below will determine the ultimate shape of the vessel—and always each fresh process is preceded by a return of the glass into the white heat of the furnace.

Constant workings up and down the steel lines of the lathe, here a breath through the tube from the attendant boy, there skillful measured work with one of the ancient tools, identical to those used in the first days of the glass works, and but little different from those employed in the time of the Pharaohs. As a plant unfolds in the



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

At the Whitefriars Glass Works

CANADA'S RULING ON HEARST PAPERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—In answer to a question in the House of Commons on the subject of the Hearst publications in Canada, whether it was the government's intention to exclude such from the Dominion, Sir George Foster said that the government had no record of the names of the Hearst papers and magazines which circulated in Canada.

At the present time the government had no legislative power sufficient to enable it to exclude the Hearst papers and magazines. The matter, added the Acting Premier was now engaging the attention of the government.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

SHERBROOKE, Quebec—The Associated Boards of Trade of the eastern townships of the Province of Quebec, having protested by unanimous resolution to the Dominion Government against the circulation of the Hearst newspapers in Canada, have received the following reply from the Rt. Hon. Sir George Foster, Acting Prime Minister of Canada: "I have your resolution making protest on the part of the Eastern Townships Associated Boards of Trade against the circulation of Hearst newspapers in Canada. The only legislation which gives a basis for the suppression of such papers in Canada is in the criminal code and the post office regulations, and in neither of these are the powers broad enough to make it possible to embargo the Hearst papers and magazines. The matter is receiving the consideration of the government as to what, if anything, can be done. I quite sympathize with the feeling against the bitter and violent nature of the attacks made by the newspapers in question."

Such is Powell's Whitefriars Glass Works. However much we may be on the side of expansion and progress, it is difficult to suppress regret at the coming disappearance, a year hence, of this, the oldest of the craft landmarks of London.

BRITAIN TO HONOR CANADIANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—According to a statement given out by the Canadian Militia Department the British Government intends to present to the next-of-kin of every Canadian soldier who made the supreme sacrifice during the great war, and to certain others a handsome memorial plaque and scroll, the expense, it is needless to add, being borne by the government in question. The scroll is to be accompanied by a personal message from King George. The plaque measures four and three-quarter inches in diameter and one-eighth in thickness, and will have engraved on it the Christian and surname and regiment of the soldier or sailor, as the case may be. Certain women who served under direct contact with the War Office will also be honored in similar fashion. The note, which is to be signed by the King, will read as follows: "I join with my grateful people in sending you this memorial of a brave life given for others in the great war."

CANADIAN FUND FOR SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—A number of minor matters were recently dealt with in the Canadian House of Commons, mostly through answers by ministers to questions placed on the order paper. For instance, Sir Henry Drayton informed the House that of the \$40,000,000 which had been pro-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

At the Whitefriars Glass Works: the basement where the furnaces are stoked

effects, nor is it the method by which Nikisch has gained his reputation as an incomparable artist and conductor. It is by exquisite finish of performance alone, that the conductor can justify his conception of a major orchestral work; the most painstaking and conscientious attention to every detail of the complex score is demanded; and this Richter gave, and Nikisch gives, but not Sir Thomas Beecham. The playing of Mr. Catterall in the solo parts of the "Schéhérazade" music was the only finished part of the whole performance, the rest being carried through with irresistible élan truly, but in a way that might fairly be called slap-dash.

ENGLISH FOR FRENCH SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—In an address delivered at Longueuil, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence River, the Hon. Athanasie David, provincial secretary in the government of Sir Lomer Gouin, urged the necessity of teaching English in French-Canadian schools. This, he said, was a task to which the energies of the teachers should be devoted, in addition to continuing the splendid work they are already carrying out. The Minister pointed out that all material development of which there was evidence on every hand—there was useless unless there was the foundation of education.

sunshine, so the glass in quick flashes assumes ever more and more definite shape. Bit by bit it is added to, and each incoherent lump in an instant discloses its purpose, and responsive to deft handling, seems to laugh back a mirthful "Here am I." Then the cataclysmic moment to the uninitiated, when a white-hot piece of glass unites the base of the goblet to a second rod, and the sharp click of cold steel upon the neck severs its apex from the blowing rod which hitherto has been its home. Attention is held riveted as the goblet is adorned with a threading of glass, coiling evenly around, like the finest string. This is a process which few can now accomplish by hand; and then the climax when the handles are shaped and are decorated, and, with a final dart, the goblet appears finished.

A Master Craftsman

This glass worker has been in the Powell works since he was nine years old and has stayed here ever since. Nobody in the workshop can work quite as he can. They all admit it. No careless work from him, nor will he allow it in the apprentices, as some of them who are now in good positions will testify. This man's work came under Ruskin's notice. One day Ruskin and the glass-blower talked together and the master told him to make something straight from his own idea, something he considered beautiful. The finest bit of

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Real Estate Values Go Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BINGHAMTON, New York—Prohibition has raised the value of real estate here. Before the city went dry, Washington Street, known as the "Bowery," was so infested with saloons that retail trade hesitated to locate there. Values have increased far more than \$200,000 on this street, and if an equal amount were computed at the current rate, 17 per cent of the valuation, it would equal the former excise tax. Rentals have advanced in all parts of the city. About \$60,000 has been invested to remodel the principal hotel. The courts show a 100 per cent reduction of crime in six months and a higher rate of decrease in drunkenness. The stores show increased business and the banks report a large increase in savings deposits.

Pawnshops are Closing

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, New York—Prohibition is putting many second hand shops and pawn shops out of business. Particularly the latter are being very hard hit by the dry era. So strong has been the influence of prohibition on the patronage of these establishments, that by May 1, when the pawn shops must renew their licenses it is expected that many of them will choose to retire from business rather than face what may resolve itself into a very unfruitful year.

In the days when liquor was available to every one, it was customary for persons to visit Buffalo's many pawnshops and seek cash to buy liquor on such security as clothing, jewelry and household goods. "Much of the business done by pawn shops has gone to stay," said a police officer who knows many pawnbrokers. "Prohibition has done it. The money is being spent for living needs now, and it is no longer necessary to sacrifice household goods, or personal possessions." Out of probably 100 second hand stores, only a scattering are doing the business they did before prohibition.

New Hotels Under Prohibition

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario—When prohibition went into effect in Ontario, it was frequently asserted that hotel accommodations never would be as good and that many hotels would be closed. Aside from the general prosperity which the hotel trade is enjoying throughout the Province, these statements are refuted by the occasional announcements of the opening of new hotels, the latest being a statement to the effect that a hotel to cost in the vicinity of \$1,000,000 is to be erected in this city. All that was required of local capital, it was said, was \$100,000, and this amount has been subscribed. The building will be 10 stories in height and contain 800 rooms. This indicates, say temperance leaders here, that not only has the hotel business prospered under prohibition but that the general conditions which enable hotels to exist have been much improved by its operation.

A Great Store for MEN'S SUITS

You'll find here clothes that have the good characteristics of fine custom tailoring. Fabrics that cannot be excelled.

Ben Selling
Morrison at Fourth
Portland, Oregon.

New Spring Models Betty Wales Dresses

Are now in and ready for your inspection. Delightful styles for misses and youthful women.

Garment Store, Second Floor

Olds, Wortman & King

PORTLAND, ORE.

A Standard Store of the Northwest

Plain Chenille Rugs in All Sizes

Superior British and American plain colored chenille rugs may now be had in taupe, beige, sand, old blue, rose, mulberry, mauve, old gold and tete de negre. Widths, 9 ft., 10 ft. 6, 12 ft., 15 ft., 18 ft. Any length desired without seams.

Mail orders carefully filled.

Meier & Frank Co.
Established 1857
THE QUALITY STORE OF PORTLAND
Fruit, Sausages, Pickles, etc.

EXPERIENCE and MODERN METHODS combine to make the Ladd & Tilton Bank one that fits the requirements of every body who has financial business to transact. We solicit your account, whether savings, checking, individual or commercial.

LADD & TILTON BANK
PORTLAND, OREGON

Season's Smartest Wearing Apparel for Men and Women

EASTERN Outfitting Co.
Portland, Oregon
Washington at Tenth, Portland

"One of the Pacific Northwest's Great Banks" Correspondence invited from the four corners of the Globe.

The United States National PORTLAND BANK OREGON

Men's Clothing
STEIN-BLOCH
FASHION PARK
LANGHAM and
LANGHAM HIGH

Sipman Wolfe & Co.
"Merchandise of Merit Only"
PORTLAND, OREGON

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

FINE ENTRY FOR MARATHON RUN

Famous Boston Athletic Association Road Race From Ashland to Boston Draws Best Distance Runners of the United States

Especially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Drawn by the added incentive of being selected to represent the United States in the Olympic games at Antwerp, Belgium, this summer, one of the strongest fields that has ever competed for the Boston Athletic Association annual Marathon run will face the starter at Ashland, Massachusetts, at noon today. While there are not as many contestants entered as in some past years, the quality of the runners is of the very highest and the battle for championship honors should be a great one from start to finish.

Seventy-five runners have signified their intention of going over the famous 25-mile course which ends opposite the Boston Athletic Association clubhouse. No less than six of the men who finished among the first 10 in 1919 will try again. Included in this number is C. W. A. Linder of Quincy, who won the race that year in 2h. 29m. 12 s. 55c. William Wick, also of Quincy, who finished second, will try again, as will also the winners of third, fifth, seventh and eighth places.

Two other winners of this race will try again this year. They are W. J. Kennedy, winner in 1917, and A. V. Roth, winner in 1916. In addition to the above named stars, there are three or four other runners who will be watching: C. L. Mellor of the Logan Square Athletic Club of Chicago, winner of the Auto City Marathon run, held in Detroit this year; Willie Kyronen of the Millrose Athletic Club, New York, winner of second place in that run; S. H. Hatch of the Illinois Athletic Club, winner of second place in the Marathon of 1917 and third in the Auto City Marathon at Detroit. The list of entries with their official numbers follows:

- No. Name and Club
1—J. J. Gallagher, Pittsburgh, A. A.
2—J. Kennedy, Morningstar, A. A.
3—Eddie Lyons, Dorchester Club.
4—Martin Silver, St. A. A., Waltham.
5—A. Angeloni, Boston.
6—Henry Carter, Chester.
7—J. J. Snyder, Boston, A. A.
8—Louis Bourdelle, Brockton.
9—O. S. Wagner, Cambridge.
10—William T. Trehan, Ashburton.
11—Louis Rado, Newark, N. J.
12—E. H. White, H. C. Lyceum.
13—P. B. Anderson, Boston, Y. M. C. A.
14—Joseph Clement, Framingham.
15—A. Monteverde, Morristown, N. J.
16—Leo De Korn, New York.
17—Tom Devereaux, Greenfield.
18—H. G. Noyes, Boston.
19—T. L. Mellor, St. A. A.
20—H. H. Hatch, Illinois A. C., Chicago.
21—A. Christensen, Logan Sq. A. C.
22—Joseph Mendes, Chicago.
23—Giovanni Carozzi, Chicago.
24—Harry Doherty, Boston, A. A.
25—Clifton Mitchell, St. Christopher, N. Y.
26—J. P. Henigan, Dorchester Club.
27—Nick Giannakopoulos, Millrose A. C.
28—Peter Triantafyllidis, New York.
29—Willie Kyronen, Millrose A. C.
30—St. Silvestre, New York.
31—John Wells, Philadelphia.
32—Bruce Lewis, Arlington.
33—John Rossi, Syntex, A. C.
34—Mihail Doherty, Boston, A. A.
35—Frank Cusick, Dorchester.
36—William Hill, Quincy.
37—George Costakakis, Dorchester Club.
38—H. A. Garvin, Shanahan A. C.
39—John Tuohimäki, Quincy.
40—Otto Alenius, Hurja A. C., Quincy.
41—C. W. A. Linder, Hurja A. C., Quincy.
42—Thilo Kampman, Brooklyn.
43—A. V. Roth, St. Alphonsus A. A.
44—Oswald Sturges, Dorchester Club.
45—Dan Morrison, Dorchester Club.
46—Tom Lilley, Dorchester Club.
47—Leroy Davis, Dorchester Club.
48—John Melver, Dorchester Club.
49—Ramon Olney, Dorchester Club.
50—James Montague, Washington, D. C.
51—Willie Carlson, Chicago.
52—Thomas Welsh, Philadelphia.
53—John Webber, Pittsburgh, A. A.
54—Edward Bennett, Pittsburgh.
55—M. J. Lynch, Washington, D. C.
56—Robert Conboy, Buffalo.
57—H. A. Parker, Natick.
58—Arthur Handmark, Medford.
59—A. K. Sturges, Dorchester Club.
60—John Costello, Paulist A. C., N. Y.
61—Otto Laakso, Brooklyn.
62—Eddie Standberg, New Britain, Conn.
63—Henry Kujala, Worcester.
64—M. J. Dwyer, Mohawk A. C.
65—Fred Travalina, Mohawk A. C.
66—Frank Zima, Newark, N. J.
67—Joe Laggar, Boston, A. A.
68—Samuel Johnson, Morningstar A. C.
69—G. B. Moss, Woodside, L. I.
70—H. J. Fife, Norwood, Mass.
71—W. J. Greenway, Dorchester Club.
72—Anthony Russo, Boston, Y. M. C. A.
73—A. J. Raffino, Paulist A. C., N. Y.

HARVARD OARSMEN LEAVE CAMBRIDGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—The Harvard varsity and freshmen oarsmen who are to take part in the regatta at Annapolis, Maryland, next Saturday with the United States Naval Academy oarsmen, will leave this city today. The squad will consist of 31 oarsmen, including the first and second crews, the freshmen eight and four substitutes, two from the upper classes and two from the freshman class. The full list of oarsmen who will make the trip is as follows:

- G. M. Appleton, H. R. Atkinson, '21, C. P. Batschler, Jr., '20, J. N. Borland, '21 (substitute), Malcolm Bradley, '22, (substitute), J. A. Burden, '21, Sherman Damon, '21, Capt. Wendell Davis, '21, S. A. Dunham, '22, Reginald Jenner, '21, L. K. Kane, '22, F. B. Lathrop, '21, L. B. McCann, Jr., '22, D. H. Morris, '21, M. E. Olmstead, '21, E. L. Peterson, Jr., '21, T. P. Pond, '21, R. Sedgwick, '21, Terry, '22, and F. S. Williams, '22. H. C. Badger, '23, R. P. Bradford, '23, Francis Blake, '23, B. W. Hulsekamp, '23, P. B. Kunkin, '23, H. E. Morgan, '23, E. N. Old Jr., '23, L. W. Post, '23, Helen Wigwag, '23, O. J. Winter, '23, and W. B. Wood, '23.

BOSTON ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION MARATHON VICTORS

Year	Name	Club	Time
1897	J. J. McDermott	New York	2h. 55.10
1898	R. J. McDonald	Cambridge, Mass.	2h. 42
1899	L. J. Brignoli	Cambridge, Mass.	2h. 54.28
1900	J. J. Caffrey	Hamilton, Ont.	2h. 39.42
1901	J. J. Caffrey	Hamilton, Ont.	2h. 29.22
1902	S. A. Miller	Yonkers, N. Y.	2h. 43
1903	J. C. Landon	Cambridge, Mass.	2h. 41.29
1904	Michael Spring	New York	2h. 38.43
1905	Fred Lutz	Mohawk A. C., Yonkers, N. Y.	2h. 38.25
1906	Timothy Ford	Hampshire A. C.	2h. 45.45
1907	Thomas Longboat	West End Y. M. C. A., Toronto, Can.	2h. 24.24
1908	T. P. Morrissy	Yonkers, N. Y.	2h. 25.43
1909	Henri Renaud	Nashua, N. H.	2h. 35.36
1910	P. L. Cameron	Amherst, N. S.	2h. 28.52
1911	C. H. DeMar	Melrose, Mass.	2h. 31.30
1912	M. J. Ryan	Irish-American A. C.	2h. 21.18
1913	James Carlson	Minneapolis, Minn.	2h. 25.14
1914	James Duffy	Rambler Bicycle Club, Hamilton, Ont.	2h. 25.15
1915	Edouard Fabre	Richmond A. C., Montreal, Can.	2h. 41.19
1916	A. V. Roth	Dorchester Club	2h. 27.16
1917	W. J. Kennedy	Morningstar A. & S. C., New York	2h. 28.37
1918	C. W. A. Linder	Hurja A. C., Quincy, Mass.	2h. 29.13

*Record.

TWO CLUBS ARE STILL UNBEATEN

Boston and Chicago American League Teams Each Have Two Victories With No Defeats

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
Boston	2	0	1.000
Chicago	2	0	1.000
Cleveland	2	1	.667
Philadelphia	1	1	.500
New York	1	1	.500
St. Louis	0	2	.000
Washington	0	2	.000
Detroit	0	3	.000

RESULTS SATURDAY

Boston 2, Washington 1 (14 innings)
St. Louis 5, Cleveland 4.
Chicago 4, Detroit 3.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Cleveland 11, Detroit 4.
Chicago vs. St. Louis (postponed).
GAMES TODAY
St. Louis at Chicago.
Detroit at Cleveland.
New York at Boston (a. m.; p. m.)
Washington at Philadelphia.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—With the baseball season in the major leagues less than one week old, only two teams, the Boston and Chicago Americans, have not met with defeat. Each, with two victories to its credit, divides with the other league lead, while Cleveland has undisputed hold on third place with a percentage of .667.

One game was played in the American League yesterday, the Clevelanders easily having the better of Detroit, which has yet failed to win a game. Saturday proved a thrilling 14-inning contest between the Red Sox and Washington, which Boston won on a base on balls and two singles.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The local team delighted its supporters yesterday by winning from the Detroit visitors, 11 to 4. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Cleveland	2	0	5	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	11
Detroit	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4

Batteries—Cleveland: O'Neill; Allen, Love, Oke and Stange.
Detroit: Reuther and Wingo.

REGATTA IS WON BY CALIFORNIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERKELEY, California—Leland Stanford Junior University went down to defeat in all three of the races in its annual regatta with University of California here Saturday. The Blue and Gold eight were superior in form and power to the crews from Palo Alto. There were three races—the first varsity race, the second varsity race in which the California third varsity as well as her second boat finished ahead of the Cardinal, and the freshman race. Weather conditions were good. The air was clear and bright, a strong wind blowing across the course during the first race of the day going down during the varsity run.

The two shells were side by side for the first hundred yards in the varsity race, California was rowing about a 34 stroke. At the mile mark the Blue and Gold had a full length to the good. The men settled down to a long, powerful sweep, with the stroke about 28. For the next mile and a half Stanford fell slowly back, and open water appeared between the two shells. When the Blue eight reached the final half mile of the race, they ran up their stroke to 42 and increased the lead to a full two lengths at the finish.

Both crews rowed in good form. California, however, having the advantage. Her long stroke drove the shell through the water in splendid style. Stanford used a shorter stroke, but failed to get a good run out of the power surge. The time for the three miles was 16m. 24s.

The California second varsity pulled steadily away from the Cardinal second boat from the start. Their only competition was furnished by the California third boat, which pushed them hard up to the final half mile. There the second crew pulled ahead and led by nearly a length at the finish. Stanford was four lengths behind.

The California freshmen had the hardest race of the day. They were hard pushed up to the final sprint, when they increased a lead of half a length and finished over a length ahead. The final regatta will be held at Seattle, Washington, May 22, against the University of Washington. California has raised funds to send its varsity, second varsity and freshman crews to compete on Lake Washington. The lineup of the first varsity crews follows:

University of California—Rogers, bow; Capt. Hinsdale, 2; Mehan, 3; Deroulet, 4; Marquand, 5; Rhehart, 6; Downs, 7; Larson, stroke; Winstead, cox.
Leland Stanford Jr. University—Jeffers, bow; Carey, 2; Snow, 3; McKinnon, 4; McIlhenny, 5; Brown, 6; McCormack, 7; Sternback, stroke; Boucher, cox.

PITTSBURGH HAS HOLD ON LEAD

Defeat St. Louis Saturday and Cincinnati on Sunday, While Boston Club Loses a Game

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
Pittsburgh	4	1	.800
Cincinnati	3	1	.750
Boston	2	1	.667
Brooklyn	2	1	.667
Philadelphia	2	1	.667
St. Louis	2	2	.500
New York	0	3	.000
Chicago	0	4	.000

RESULTS SATURDAY

Cincinnati 11, Chicago 6.
Pittsburgh 3, St. Louis 0 (13 innings).
New York vs. Philadelphia (postponed).
Brooklyn vs. Philadelphia (postponed).

RESULTS SUNDAY

Brooklyn 9, Boston 3.
Cincinnati 5, New York 1.
Pittsburgh 2, Cincinnati 1.
St. Louis 2, Chicago 0.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Brooklyn.
Philadelphia at New York.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.
Chicago at St. Louis.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—By winning a 13-inning contest at St. Louis Saturday and defeating Cincinnati at the opening of a new series yesterday, the Pittsburgh Nationals rose to leadership of their league, having a one-half game margin over their nearest rivals, the Reds. Pittsburgh's 3-to-0 victory Saturday came after 12 innings of scoreless baseball. The loss by Cincinnati of Sunday's game marked the Red's first defeat of the year.

The Boston Braves, after taking the two contests played in New York, lost by a 9-to-3 score at Brooklyn. Neither the Giants nor the Chicago Cubs have yet been able to win a game.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—The two runs made by Pittsburgh in the first inning were sufficient to win the game from the locals yesterday, 2 to 1. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Pittsburgh	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Batteries—Adams and Lee; Reuther and Wingo.

CARDINALS WIN SHUTOUT

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The St. Louis team shut out the Chicago visitors in an exciting game, 2 to 0. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
St. Louis	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Batteries—Doak and Clemens; Alexander, Carter and Kilfer.

GIANTS AGAIN LOSE

NEW YORK, New York—With a start of three runs gathered in the first inning Philadelphia easily captured Sunday's game 5 to 1. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Philadelphia	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Batteries—Meadows and Truesdale; Nehf, Hubbell, Winter and Smith.

BROOKLYN DEFEATS BRAVES

BROOKLYN, New York—The Boston visitors fell easy prey to Brooklyn, the latter winning 9 to 3. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Brooklyn	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3

Batteries—Wilson, Pfeiffer and Elliott; Rudolph, McQuillan and O'Neill.

KANSAS NINE WINS ITS OPENING GAME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LAWRENCE, Kansas—The University of Kansas baseball team opened its season here Thursday with a 5-to-4 victory over Drake University. The game was lost for the visitors in the sixth inning. Two Kansas players were out and players were on second and third bases when Joyce Allen '22, shortstop, missed a fast grounder and the two Kansas men scored. The score was tied 2 to 2 until the error was made by Allen.

The players going across home plate for the first two Kansas scores got to first base on a wild throw and a base on balls, while the last Kansas score was made on a long sacrifice fly to center field. All of the Drake scores were made by clean hitting. Roy Pell '26, G. D. Shawver '21 and Roy Flynn '22 connected for several two and three-base hits.

The last two Drake scores came in the ninth inning, when Flynn hit to the center field fence for three bases, scoring runners on first and second bases. Flynn was put out at the plate when he tried to stretch his hit into a home run. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kansas	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Drake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4

Batteries—Slawson, Custer, Marxen and Bunn; Goodie, Hickman and Flynn. Umpire—H. T. Wedell. Time—2h. 5m.

NAVAL FENCERS CAPTURE TITLE

Intercollegiate Team Championship Won by the Midshipmen While Yale Foilsman Takes the Individual Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The foilsman of the United States Naval Academy, after the lapse of a year, recovered once more the Intercollegiate Tennis League trophy from Columbia University in the matches at the Hotel Astor on Friday and Saturday. They also captured the individual saber championship, but failed to take the individual foil and epee championships, both going to representatives of Yale University. Columbia, the winner in 1919, was much handicapped by the loss of Capt. M. J. Bloomer, last year's individual champion, who was unable to compete, and finished a poor fourth.

From the start the superiority of the Naval Academy fencers was apparent. At the end of the eighth round on Friday evening, they had lost only one each, and two of them maintained this record until the end. The victor in two of these matches was J. F. Leicester Jr. of the Yale team, who continued to win until he finished the tournament, winning the individual championship without the loss of a bout. J. C. van Cleve and E. F. Smellie were the Naval Academy fencers who followed on his heels, having lost to him only. A. L. Becker, the third member of the team, after a defeat by Leicester by a score of 6 to 0, lost two more before the conclusion of the matches. S. H. Ordway, of Harvard, and H. W. Forster, of Columbia, after maintaining themselves on even terms with the leaders for the first few rounds, fell behind, and were passed by R. H. Snow of Harvard, who managed to win 11 of his 15 bouts.

In the saber contest, E. T. Stelle of Columbia University gained a lead at the start, after losing the first bout to J. C. Sebright of the University of Pennsylvania. His team-mate, G. M. Reeves, and E. G. Fullinwider of the Naval Academy, followed and finally overtook him, all being tied at the finish of the regular rounds. A fence-off resulted in a victory for Fullinwider by decisive scores.

In the epee or dueling swords contest, C. M. de Land, Yale University, were also tied at the conclusion of the regular bouts, but de Land had little trouble in winning the fence-off.

The fencing team of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, making its first appearance in the competition, made a far more creditable showing than the summary shows. Many of their matches were close, and with longer experience, they will be greater factors in other years. The summary:

F. T. Stelle, Columbia, won 5, lost 1.
G. M. Reeves, Columbia, won 5, lost 1.
E. G. Fullinwider, Naval Academy, won 5, lost 1.
J. C. Walker, Naval Academy, won 3, lost 3.
J. C. Sebright, Pennsylvania, won 3, lost 3.

P. E. Miles, Yale, won 2, lost 4.
M. H. Hesse, Pennsylvania, won 1, lost 5.
Joseph Stickler, Yale, won 0, lost 6.

J. F. Leicester Jr., Yale, won 15, lost 0.
J. C. van Cleve, Naval Academy, won 10, lost 5.
E. T. Stelle, Columbia, won 11, lost 4.
R. H. Snow, Harvard, won 11, lost 4.
A. L. Becker, Naval Academy, won 11, lost 4.

S. H. Ordway, Harvard, won 10, lost 5.
H. W. Forster, Columbia, won 10, lost 5.
J. C. Sebright, Pennsylvania, won 9, lost 6.
L. P. Bishop Jr., Yale, won 7, lost 8.
M. P. Charnock, Pennsylvania, won 7, lost 8.

A. P. Walker Jr., Yale, won 6, lost 9.
Louis Beron, Columbia, won 5, lost 10.
P. F. Farley, Columbia, won 5, lost 10.
Victor Rambo, Pennsylvania, won 5, lost 10.

E. D. Rhodes, Pennsylvania, won 3, lost 12.
Ernest Skabo, Technology, won 2, lost 13.
K. B. White, Technology, won 1, lost 14.
A. T. Canzaneli, Technology, won 0, lost 15.

INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIPS
F. T. Stelle, Columbia, won 15, lost 0.
E. F. Smellie, Naval Academy, won 14, lost 1.
J. C. van Cleve, Naval Academy, won 14, lost 1.

SABER—Fence Off
E. G. Fullinwider, Naval Academy, defeated E. T. Stelle, Columbia, 7 to 4; and G. M. Reeves, Columbia, 7 to 1.
E. T. Stelle, Columbia, defeated G. M. Reeves, Columbia, 7 to 5.

EPEE—Fence Off
Carlos Contreras, Columbia, won 2, lost 12.
C. M. de Land, Yale, won 3, lost 1.
C. C. Shears, Naval Academy, won 2, lost 2.

R. H. Snow, Harvard, won 1, lost 3.
J. E. Nesmith, Technology, won 0, lost 4.
Fence Off
C. M. de Land, Yale, defeated Carlos Contreras, Columbia.

CALIFORNIA WINS DUAL TRACK MEET

Has Better of Leland Stanford, Jr. University in Closely Contested Match, 70 to 61

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BERKELEY, California—After the track teams of the University of California and Leland Stanford Jr. University had contested two hours, with honors for the day hanging upon the relay race, J. E. McDonald '23 of California, who had held second place in the quarter mile earlier in the afternoon, established a lead of five yards over Capt. Jesse Wells of Stanford in the first lap of the final event, and the remaining California runners

barely held this lead to the finish of the race, bringing victory to California on Track Oval for the first time in years by a score 70 to 61. Before the relay the score was 61 to 65 in California's favor, with 66 points necessary to win.

M. M. Kirksey '21 was the star for Stanford. He won first in both dashes, and took second in the discus throw. J. W. Merchant '21, California, was high point winner of the day with 14 points. He took first in the broad jump, and seconds in the 100-yard dash, the shot put, and the javelin throw. A. B. Sprott '21 of California also starred with firsts in the mile and half mile, and ran a fine lap in the relay.

California jumped to an early lead in the meet with a clean sweep in the mile and 880 and two places in the quarter. The dashes brought Stanford up a little, and Wells sprung a surprise by defeating C. G. Grunsky '21 of California in the low hurdles. When the field event reports began to come in, however, Stanford took three places in the high jump and discus, while California won the shot put, the 50-yard shot put. The score then stood 55 to 53, with the javelin to finish. W. H. Hanner of Stanford beat out Merchant by two feet in this event, and a Californian took third. This left the score 65 to 61 at the beginning of the relay.

McDonald got a poor start and followed Wells of Stanford to the final turn, where he sprinted and made up a five-yard lead which H. B. Henderson held over Robert Hertle of Stanford. Sprott the star distance man for California, ran a fast lap, but could not increase his lead over G. A. Right, and O. O. Hendrixson '22 held his lead over Kirksey to tape. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by M. M. Kirksey, Stanford; J. W. Merchant, California, second; K. S. Lilly, Stanford, third. Time—10.15s.
One Mile Run—Won by A. B. Sprott, California; E. J. Meila, California, second; H. W. Waltz, California, third. Time—4m. 28s.
440-Yard Dash—Won by O. O. Hendrixson, California; S. A. Chofield, Stanford, second; C. E. Flint, California, third. Time—3m. 30s.
120-Yard High Hurdles—C. G. Grunsky, California, and Jesse Wells, Stanford, tied for first; A. B. McKensie, California, third. Time—1m. 55s.
220-Yard Dash—Won by M. M. Kirksey, Stanford; J. E. Hutchins,

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

FEDERAL RESERVE
BANK OF BOSTON

Report for Year Shows Total Resources Are Twice Those of 1917—Surplus Is 59 Per Cent of the Subscribed Capital

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Federal Reserve Bank of Boston reports for the year ended December 31:

	1919	1918
Bills dis fr mem bks	\$6,063,252	\$3,068,027
Accepts purch	1,077,690	931,700
U S sec	369,456	107,179
Prof U S sec		41,821
Pen def res	27,832	18,425
Sundry prof	19,347	212,760
Total inc	7,497,583	4,380,454
Expenses		
Current exp	274,923	146,474
Salaries	518,894	274,361
Dep Res nts	317,691	167,828
Transit dept	316,039	101,529
Chg off or res	91,027	120,000
Misc	291,028	185,255
Total exp	1,730,202	1,075,546
Net	5,767,381	3,304,908
Divs mem bks	414,446	383,708
Surplus	5,352,935	\$2,921,000

*Real estate charged off.
Includes reserve for Federal Reserve bank note tax and Federal Reserve Board. Total which \$1,400,000 reserved for franchise tax.

The balance sheet of December 31 compares:

RESOURCES

Earning assets—	1919	1918
Bills disctd sec by		
U S war oblig	\$124,529,000	\$120,515,000
Oth bills disc (comcl)	63,510,000	13,060,000
Acceptances purch in		
open mkt	18,649,000	15,084,000
U S bonds	539,000	538,000
U S short-term oblig	21,805,000	7,416,000
Total	229,032,000	156,613,000
Reserve cash—		
Gold (coin & certifi)	7,959,000	3,317,000
Gold settlement fund	34,351,000	37,293,000
Bank of England sterling gold acct	9,886,000	408,000
Other lawful money	4,837,000	2,285,000
Total	55,932,000	43,306,000
Reserve against federal notes—		
Gold with fed res agt	73,511,000	59,723,000
Gold redemption fund	26,242,000	7,812,000
Other resources—		
Int acct on U S sec	222,000	33,000
Due fr Lib Loan sub		567,000
Expense, Lib Ln, etc (recoverable)	204,000	573,000
Items in proc of collection	73,236,000	52,311,000
Each fr clear house and cash items	4,357,000	10,548,000
Fed Res nts & other cash on hand	7,901,000	13,810,000
Other from govt deposits	48,373,000	30,015,000
Redemption fund Fed Res bank notes	1,072,000	321,000
Real est for bk quar	1,102,000	800,000
Total	521,236,000	377,042,000

LIABILITIES

Capital paid in	\$7,107,000	\$6,692,000
Surplus	8,559,000	1,536,000
Deposits—		
Due to mem banks	117,294,000	101,806,000
Due to Fed Res Bks	21,725,000	17,467,000
Collected funds*	45,469,000	29,268,000
Due to banks, un-		
col funds	1,123,000	10,499,000
Due to treasurer of		
the U S, spec acct	47,374,000	30,915,000
Cashier's checks, out-		
standing, etc	560,000	411,000
Foreign govt credits	5,277,000	
Other liabilities—		
Fed Res nts outd	168,988,000	
Fed Res bks nts outd	20,912,000	6,889,000
Unpaid discs & int	807,000	468,000
Res for deprec & int	93,000	92,000
Res for franch tax &		
other taxes	88,000	1,461,000
Mortgage on real est	750,000	
Total	\$21,236,000	\$7,042,000
Liab for redisc with		
other Fed Res bks	60,121,000	48,962,000

*Offsetting items to be cleared through gold-settlement fund.

Total resources of \$521,000,000 are more than twice those of 1917, not including increase in rediscutions with other reserve banks. Total surplus at the end of 1919 was \$8,559,000, or 59 per cent of subscribed capital. Reserve accounts of member banks increased from \$101,000,000 December 31, 1918, to \$117,000,000 December 31, 1919.

Member Banks' Demands

The report says in part: By November a marked change had occurred in demands upon member banks. The increasing price level, due in part to financing of local taxes, heavy purchases of raw material, final payments on subscriptions to Victory notes, high stock exchange call rates in New York, rates which attracted the balances the country banks had been carrying with Boston Correspondents, all together greatly augmented demands upon this bank and made necessary heavy rediscution with other reserve banks. From then to the end of the year, an increasing demand by commercial borrowers of member banks caused a marked change in the character of this bank's loan. Commercial paper discounted, which had averaged under \$100,000 to November 1, rose to \$42,000,000 by the end of the year, an increase caused in part by changes in discount rates on November 4 and December 12, which tended to eliminate the preferential rate that had led commercial borrowers to use United States obligations rather than their unsecured notes when seeking accommodation.

Effect of Tax Payments

On December 15 the tax payment in this district was directly felt in the loan of this bank, which rose to \$215,000,000 and was one of the factors which made the year close with the loan at \$289,000,000, including rediscutions, or \$85,000,000 higher than the previous year, notwithstanding the constant pressure on individual banks which were rediscouting undue amounts.

It is intimated that hereafter any further necessary financing by the Treasury will be on such terms as will enable Federal Reserve banks to establish a policy with respect to all discount rates which should give them a better control over the credit situation.

NEW YORK STOCKS

SATURDAY'S MARKET

Am Car	48	48	47 1/2	48
Am Car & Pk	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2
Am Inter Corp	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Am Loco	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Am Smelters	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Am Sug	139	139	137 1/2	137 1/2
Am Tel & Tel	96	96	96	96 1/2
Woolen	132	132	133	133
Anacosta	62 1/2	62 1/2	62	62 1/2
At Gulf & W I	170	170	170	170
Bald Loco	144 1/2	144 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2
B & O	33 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	34
Both Steel B	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97
Can Pacific	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
Chandler	158	158	156 1/2	156 1/2
Cent Leather	86 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2
Chl, M & St P	36 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2
Chl, R I & Pac	34 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2
China	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Con Prods	103	103	101 1/2	101 1/2
Crucible Steel	266 1/2	266 1/2	262 1/2	262 1/2
C C Sugar	57 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
C C Sugar pfd	83	83 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
End Johnson	115 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Gen Electric	154 1/2	154 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2
Gen Motors	360	360	350	350
Gen Mot new	36	36 1/2	34 1/2	35
Goodrich	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Int Paper	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Inspiration	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Kennecott	31	31	30 1/2	30 1/2
Marine	38 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Marine pfd	97 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Midvale	46 1/2	46 1/2	46	46
Mo Pacific	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
N Y Central	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
N Y, N H & H	32	32	31 1/2	31 1/2
No Pac	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Pan Am Pet	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Pan A Pet E	110	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Penn	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Penn Arrow	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Reading	84 1/2	85 1/2	83 1/2	85 1/2
Rep I & Steel	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Roy Dutch N Y	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
So Pac	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Studebaker	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Texas & Pac	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Trans Oil	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
U S Rubber	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
U S Steel	105 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
U S Realty	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Utah Copper	76	76	76	76
Westinghouse	51 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2
Willamette	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Worthington	83 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2

Total sales \$37,000 shares.

LIBERTY BONDS

Lib 3 1/2s	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Lib 4 1/2s	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Lib 5 1/2s	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Lib 6 1/2s	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Lib 7 1/2s	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Lib 8 1/2s	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Lib 9 1/2s	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Lib 10 1/2s	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Lib 11 1/2s	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Lib 12 1/2s	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2

FOREIGN BONDS

Anglo-French 5s	99	99	99	99
City of Paris 6s	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Un King 5 1/2s	192 1/2	192 1/2	192 1/2	192 1/2
Un King 5 1/2s	192 1/2	192 1/2	192 1/2	192 1/2
Un King 5 1/2s	192 1/2	192 1/2	192 1/2	192 1/2
Un King 5 1/2s	192 1/2	192 1/2	192 1/2	192 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS

Saturday's Closing Prices

Am Tel	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
A A Ch com	94	94	94	94
Am Bosh	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
Am Wool com	132	132	132	132
Am Zinc	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Arizona Com	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Chl & H	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Boston Elev	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Boston & Me	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Butte & Sup	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Cal & Arizona	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Chl & H	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Copper-Range	41	41	41	41
East-Daily	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
East-Butte	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Eastern States	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Fairbanks	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Granby	46	46	46	46
Gray & Davis	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Houston Oil	49	49	49	49
I Creek com	49	49	49	49
Ile Royale	32	32	32	32
Lake Copper	46	46	46	46
Mass Elec pfd	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Mass Gas	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Miami Old Col	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
May	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Mohawk	66	66	66	66
Moultrie Body	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
N Y N H & H	32	32	32	32
North Butte	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Old Dominion	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Parish & Bing	46	46	46	46
Pond Creek	22	22	22	22
Punta Alegre	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Root & Van Der	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Stewart	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Swift & Co	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
United Fruit	217	217	217	217
United Shoe	46	46	46	46
U S Smelting	69	69	69	69

NEW YORK CURB

Stocks—	Bid	Asked
Alma Explos	9 1/2	9 1/2
Allied Packers	24	28
Cleveland Motors	74	78
Cities & Bkrs Cls	46 1/2	46 1/2
Cuban Sugar	58	60
Elk Basin	9 1/2	10
General Asphalt	98	99
Houston Oil	102	103
Ind Packing	13	13 1/2
Invisible Oil	42	44
Island Oil	6 1/2	6 1/2
Merritt	18	18 1/2
Midwest	162	162
N Y Shipping	42	46
Orpheum	32 1/2	33 1/2
Phillips Pet	39	39 1/2
Presidents	215	215
Salt Creek	45 1/2	46
Sims Petrol	26 1/2	27
S. Kelly	11 1/2	12
Submarine Boat	14	15
Stutz Motor	700	710
United States Stm	3	3 1/2
U S Tool	21	22
White Oil	29 1/2	29 1/2

CHICAGO BOARD

Saturday's Market

May	Open	High	Low	Close
1.69 1/2	1.70	1.68 1/2	1.69 1/2	1.69 1/2
1.64 1/2	1.64 1/2	1.62 1/2	1.64 1/2	1.64 1/2
1.69 1/2	1.69 1/2	1.67 1/2	1.69 1/2	1.69 1/2
96	96 1/2	94 1/2	96	96
87 1/2	88 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
76 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
37.50	37.50	37.15	37.15	37.15
35.50	35.50	35.00	35.00	35.00
36.25	36.25	35.75	35.75	35.75
21.25	21.25	21.00	21.00	21.00
21.50	21.50	21.25	21.25	21.25

PULLMAN COMPANY'S ORDER

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Pullman Company has received an order from the Southern Pacific Railroad for 50 steel passenger cars, including 28 foot cars for 1920 delivery.

STOCK DIVIDENDS
SINCE TAX RULING

Total Number Announced Subsequent to the Supreme Court's Decision Aggregate in the Vicinity of \$150,000,000

NEW YORK, New York—Since the United States Supreme Court decision on March 8, 1920, that stock dividends are not taxable, a large number of companies have declared an aggregate of nearly \$150,000,000 in such dividends.

SCHOOLS; ADVERTISING, CLASSIFIED BY CITIES

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WANTED-A man versed in all lines of grow-
ing, principally mums, carnations and cyclamens.
A golden opportunity for the right man. Good
salary, good home, pleasant location and un-
limited opportunity for man who can produce
results, and is able to take full charge and
responsibility of a place of about 40,000 feet of
glass at present in good condition and well
stocked. RYAN & CULVER, Florists, 27 So.
Hazel St., Youngstown, Ohio.

WANTED-Painter, first class on automobiles
and general work, to take charge of old estab-
lished shop, one with a knowledge of trimming
interior, if interior wire installation. Please
follow with a letter of particulars to MONT-
GOMERY CARRIAGE WORKS, Montgomery,
Alabama.

HELP WANTED-WOMEN

WANTED

LADY, high school graduate, who can take
dictation, keep small set of books, and take
charge of details of an office. HENRY A.
FRIEDMAN, 145 Liberty St., New York City.
Telephone Rector 2873.

WANTED-Camp cook: Prot. for girls' camp.
June 19th to Sept. 1st; add. 14, 1455
McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

LADY'S MAID-French or English; must be
good seamstress, hair dresser and cook. Call
or write. R. A. PETERSON, 787 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

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REFINED lady, uncommenced, would like to
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alone. Hotel Edgewater, Room 569, New York
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WANTED

WANTED-To buy old coins; catalogue quot-
ing prices paid. W. M. HENSEL, Paddock
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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

THE 99 PER CENT

And The Little Moment

A modest man was making a speech about art to a group of modest artists. The heads of his discourse were written on a postcard. That is his way. For he holds that the notes of a speech should be few and salient, and short enough to be contained on a postcard. The title of the speech was "The 99 Per cent," and it was divided into two heads: (1) General Art Conditions; (2) Particular Art Conditions.

On the first head he dwelt briefly; he maintained that the unsatisfactory condition of art in New York City and elsewhere is due to the apathy of artists. There is no real and wide coordination among them, no organization, no attempt to educate the public, no effort to conduct the business of art in a businesslike way. One hears of a Fifth Avenue week, and a Broadway week, never of an Art Week. The finest buildings in New York are business stores, banks, and insurance offices, never buildings for the display of contemporary arts and crafts. Each artist is working for himself or herself, or for some particular society to which he belongs, whereas every artist should be ready and willing to devote a quarter of his time to the public art weal, to making art a part of the common life and aspiration. The time would not be ill spent. It would repay a hundredfold.

The speaker claimed that art cannot exist as an industry, which it is, without patronage. There is little art patronage in America, no official recognition, and without official recognition, the public is as apathetic as the artists. He suggested that the Governors of States and Mayors (also the President) should be educated to an understanding of the importance of art in a community. An examination of history would show that the names of many Mayors live, not because of their civic deeds, but because they were patrons and encouragers of art. Towns in Europe are famous, not for the historical deeds that were wrought within their walls, but for the art treasures that are now contained within their museums and lordly houses. Italy is prosperous—her shops, her hotels, her railways flourish through the tourists who stream to see her art treasures. Italy lives on the past, the past of art, and the same may be said of Belgium, Spain, Greece, and other countries. Art is a national asset, and the education of Governors and Mayors, who are too busy and too engrossed in material matters to appreciate the significance of art, should proceed on the lines of the importance of an art tradition to their towns and also to themselves.

And while the speaker was developing this rather dismal but very important side of art there came patterning through his head, softly and silently—as a little stream meandering through a meadow—two lines by a modern poet. How he happened to recall them at that moment, when he was talking about Governors and Mayors, he does not know; they just came. The lines were:

Life that had robbed us of immortal things,
This little moment mercifully gave.

"This little moment," he thought to himself, while his lips were forming a plan to educate Governor Smith and Mayor Hylan, "this little moment belongs to the artist. It is the inspiration of his joy and influence. I'll quote those two lines toward the end of the second head of my discourse, which is really the important part of it."

Then he slipped a glass of water and proceeded to develop the second head—Particular Art Conditions. His remarks ran something like this:

I have called my talk the 99 per cent. That is you. You are the 99 per cent. The 1 per cent we need not trouble about. It can look after itself. In the 1 per cent are the bigwigs of art, the Titans whose works are world famous, and who need no help. The demand for what they can do is greater than the supply. Ask John Sargent or Zuloaga to paint your portrait, and you will understand what I mean. There are others in this 1 per cent category whose names will occur to you. I pass them. They have conquered; they are arrivés; they dictate; they have no need to use persuasion; they are free of the burr of the art world.

It is the 99 per cent who have my sympathy, and yet I am about to scold you, for the reason that many of you, most of you, will not admit that you belong to the 99 per cent. You are always trying to paint exhibition pictures, and to outshine competitors by giving your works a "punch" that the subject does not require; you become absorbed in technique, in mere cleverness, and when the picture, or the "machine" as they call it in France, is finished, you put a price upon it that is quite arbitrary. When I say to a painter: "Why charge \$1000 for a landscape that took you a week?" (I am delighted to get \$100 for a clever literary work, and I am quite as clever as you are), the painter answers: "Well, you see, I must keep my price up. The other fellows charge that for a picture that size, so I must, too."

Meanwhile the patient, bewildered 99 per cent public hungering for beauty simple as a flower, or a child's smile, looks at these clever pictures parading technique and dexterity, hears the large prices asked for them, decides that art is not for them and troops away to the 10-cent store and the illiterate movie.

Is there a silver lining to this laboring, unproductive cloud? Yes. The 99 per cent bodied, the eager painters and the indifferent public must learn to understand one another. When this understanding begins the

silver lining will spread. But the painters must make the first move. They, not belonging to the ranks of genius, that is to the 1 per cent, must perforce themselves to be governed by the law of supply and demand. They must direct their efforts to supplying what the 99 per cent public wants. And what, pray, does this public want? What are its qualifications?

It appreciates pure vision, and simple beauty, and it will soon learn to value rhythm, and an unworried pattern in a decorative design—pictures small in size, severely but charmingly inclosed in frames decorated logically with a color pattern that carries on the dominant color note of the picture. Subjects? They abound in the wide world, but not in the studio. How often I see them. They are the subjects that when you are walking or motoring with a beloved companion, or sitting in a room, or crossing a street, you suddenly see with a lifting of the heart, and you say to your companion—"Look!" Say, the reflection of white buildings in water, a green upland, a flight of birds against a pale sky, a human gesture, an eager look, a lighted window. There are thousands of such subjects, that the simplest heart would recognize and learn the delight of hanging upon his walls—his very own.

These home pictures must have vision; they must be decorative in treatment, and simple in pattern, and they must be fashioned, not to express the cleverness of the artist, but merely to bring the joy of nature and humanity seen through a temperament, into a home.

I suggest, continued the speaker, that you, in this room, should arrange an exhibition of this character, that each picture should be the same price, a very moderate price, and that you should call your exhibition "The 99 Per Cent Show." When people ask, as they will, what that title means, answer—"It means that for the first time in history a collection of pictures is here offered to the 99 per cent public who, hitherto, have not bought works of art."

It was curious but all the time that he was talking those two lines of poetry continued to patter through his head:

Life that had robbed us of immortal things,
This little moment mercifully gave.

This little moment! To seize that moment, that flashing moment of insight, which comes to everybody. And to make the moment eternal. That is all—that is needful.—Q. R.

NEW YORK'S SPRING ACADEMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Comparisons between the Spring Academy and the recent salon of the Independents are not so far-fetched as they might seem. Deployed strategically, or marshaled in serried ranks throughout the interminable upper galleries of the colossal Institute Museum on Brooklyn's acropolis, the Academy has mustered a brave army of 936 exhibits, or about three times as many as it ever commanded at any one time in the Fine Arts Building, Manhattan (of which home it has been temporarily dispossessed by fire). No less than 681 of these exhibits, or nearly two-thirds of the entire number, are by non-members. Included in the grand total are some 200 black-and-white drawings, engravings, etchings and prints—another radical innovation, due chiefly to Mr. Joseph Pennell, whose name in this department has distinguished company, including those of Edwin H. Blashfield, Kenyon Cox, Anne Goldthwaite, Violet Oakley, Childe Hassam, Ernest D. Roth, and J. Alden Weir. The paintings alone number 654; so far once, it may be assumed, the jury of selection and the hanging committee were spared the trouble of repressing their naturally generous impulses for lack of space.

It would be premature to say that the result, so far as general standard of merit or interest is concerned, furnishes a strong argument for giving the Academy a colossus in which to hold its semi-annual display. However, judging from the unprecedentedly large number of young, undisciplined or otherwise "difficult" artists whose work has got past this time, the old familiar charge of organized hostility to innovation and originality will have to be dismissed as groundless.

The customary prize awards still obtain, and as usual they have been placed upon some good but unstartling pictures. One of the best of these is Robert Spencer's Altman Prize "Green River" landscape, Capt. W. Elmer Schofield, back from the war, won the first Altman prize for "a landscape by an American-born artist," with a virile and stirring piece of Schofieldian nature-painting, "The Rapids." Henry R. Rittenberg's standing portrait of his fellow artist, the Academician, Elliott Dainingerfeld, is a serious and dignified performance, well justifying the award of the Maynard prize. A clever Japanese contemporary, Kentaro Kato, takes the second Hallgarten award with a very presentable "Portrait of a Young Woman" in the occidental manner.

However, this is an academy show on the mammoth three-ringed circus plan, where you take things in a lump rather than pick them out piecemeal. There are almost insurmountable obstacles in the way of the latter procedure. The chances are 653 to 1 against finding anything quickly, in the maze. For, while the Academy puts artists' names in alphabetical order in the catalogue, it is quite another matter to find them on the multitudinous walls, because the pictures are not hung in numerical succession—far from it! The idea has been to

make each alcove in itself a well-tempered color clavichord.

But it is a great place for browsing and personal-preference selection, and offers the unflagging interest of a succession of little discoveries, provided one is content with a prevailing whole-some sort of brightness, divided up into many even portions, instead of finding the "clous" and big-sounding canvases all massed in one ensemble, as in the Vanderbilt gallery on former occasions. In this Brooklyn adventure, one is constantly coming upon some "violet by a mossy stone, half-hidden from the eye." For instance, here are three shy, elusive little lyrical woodland bits by Edward A. Kramer, who never before had a look-in at an Academy show. And the sequel to this episode is that "The Other Side of the Hill," one of the Kramer trio, was the very first picture in the exhibition to wear the proud "Sold" badge, having been purchased at \$1000 by Mr. John Agar, president of the National Arts Club.

The number of debutants, or at least artists whose names and works are new to the metropolitan picture-gallery-going public, is unusually large. We note among the bright, bizarre, or otherwise attractive newcomers: S. Witkowitz ("Orphan House"), H. Hintermeister ("My Grandfather's Cup," still life), Dorothy Ochtmann ("The Empty Jug," another still-life aspirant for the supreme place of honor in this species now held by young Dines Carlsen with "The Sung Jar"), Abraham Harriton ("Riders in the Moonlight"), Clarence K. Chatterton (a vividly sunlit "Village Street") and Henning Ryden (another richly decorative wood interior, full of the picture-poetry of "Rustling Leaves").

It shows that the Academy is not afraid of "les jeunes," with their gay gambols and high-keyed noise, when it has play room for them. Mr. Curran, of the hanging committee, has even skied one of his own regular moustache-climbing maidens in order to insure his more kaleidoscopic confrères good places on the line. The result of all this broad hospitality, or this policy of discreet compromise with modernism, is an atmosphere of gaiety and sunshine and chromatic carnival.

Such formidable figure pieces as Blashfield's mural—meant "Angel with the Flaming Sword," Sidney E. Dickinson's refined and singularly impersonal nudes, and Philip Hale's "Cain," stand coldly aloof from the variegated throng, and Frank V. du Mond's "Boy Scout" muses apart but there are many more charming portrait and fancy studies than can be enumerated in a hurried review. F. C. Frieseke's dainty rose and blue-shaded girl in the "Old Fashion Gown" is an unforgettable one, Richard E. Miller's "Jade Necklace" lady belongs to the same club, and Truman E. Fassett's "Reflections" shows an elegant mondaine doubled in her dressing-table mirror. These things for the most part are consummately well painted, and so is Helen M. Turner's reading demoiselle with the "Coral" beads, seated on a curious toboggan-slide of soft drapery. Christina Morton's "Sonia" wears green with a winsome touch of individuality.

Landscape and outdoor subject paintings form, even more than usual, the dominating and truly native element in this huge, complicated, unclassified exhibition. Childe Hassam's three contributions, "Shingling the First Baptist Church, East Gloucester," "Beacon Street, Boston," and "Mount Hood and the Valley of the Willamette"—a sufficiently varied of-

fering, surely—make a strong bid for first honors in this division. There are a score, or possibly half a hundred, of really distinguished American landscapists, in their respective ways, on whom it is safe to generalize, if need be, by merely mentioning their names. Childe Hassam is not of this sort. You never know what he is going to do next, or how he is going to do it. Even when he repeats a certain subject, he contrives to get a new motive in it each time.

THE DEBUT OF GROUP X

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England—One of the most important art events in London this season is the debut of the X Group in an exhibition of painting and sculpture at the Mansard Gallery, Tottenham Court Road. Their names are: "J. Dismorr (the only woman in the group), F. Dobson, F. Etchells, C. Ginner, C. Hamilton, Wyndham Lewis, E. McKnight Kauffer, William Roberts, John Turnbull, and Edward Wadsworth. The exhibition on the whole is remarkable for a sense of unity of purpose.

This group is an off-shoot from the London Group, its members feeling they are not the right sort of fish for the latter's widening net. Looking at this exhibition as a whole it is pleasant to find a reason for pause and say, "Here at least is something which has always occupied the minds of artists, of late too little, but thoroughly understood by these exhibitors. And that is Design." Turnbull, Roberts, Lewis, and Wadsworth show themselves absolute masters of it. In Turnbull's "Ace of Aces," a fine portrait of Guynemer, the French aviator, the painter has given us realism only in relation to design. It has the same value as the realism in a Gothic vine pattern. And added to this is a consummate handling of paint, a concentration never for a moment allowed to fritter itself away on trivialities, except perhaps in the wheels of the aeroplane tucked away to the right of the canvas.

His "Down Pitt" also shows his power of emphasizing design with dramatic sentiment. "Flaming Onions and the Mad Major" betray a lurking insufficiency of staying power. The design is good, the painting good, but it falls short of final conclusion which is such an evident quality in Roberts' "Cockneys." This is a fine canvas in color and design and has a happier form formula than most of the previous work of this painter.

Here again is evidenced the fact that this group of painters is exercised with painting in relation to life. There is a throwing over of the Cubist intellectualism for the real sentiment of life. This is valuable at this time and no doubt will have far-reaching results. Wyndham Lewis' "Self Portrait" is a bold fine pattern, but it seems to lack spontaneity. It has a worried look and is not nearly so convincing a work as this painter has led us to expect from him. The best contribution by this artist is the trenchant foreword to the catalogue in which he sets forth the aims of the group. He has a mind of a calibre extremely valuable in these days, and one anxiously awaits the time when his painting (and his writing too for that matter) will have a more constructive value. He would in that time be invaluable in Edward Wadsworth's projected School of Design. In the paintings by Edward Wad-

sworth there is not the ease displayed in his black and white drawings and woodcuts, but there is no other man so capable in hanging fine virile design on the peg of the ugliness of British industrial areas. Dobson's drawing of his baby is a magnificent display of his knowledge of form, and "Pigeons" shows him in full enjoyment of the rhythm of movement. Altogether this exhibition should do much to bring the "man in the street" to realize that there is amongst us today a very live, human, expression, which he sooner or later cannot ignore or dub with opprobrium. It shows us that real construction is beginning after the chaos of the Futurist, Cubist, Vorticalist movements. And that is why the sentence in the foreword, "We are the latest thing, if that is what you are looking for," leaves very serious people wondering, what about one does not know, but still, wondering.

BOUCHER AND FRAGONARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

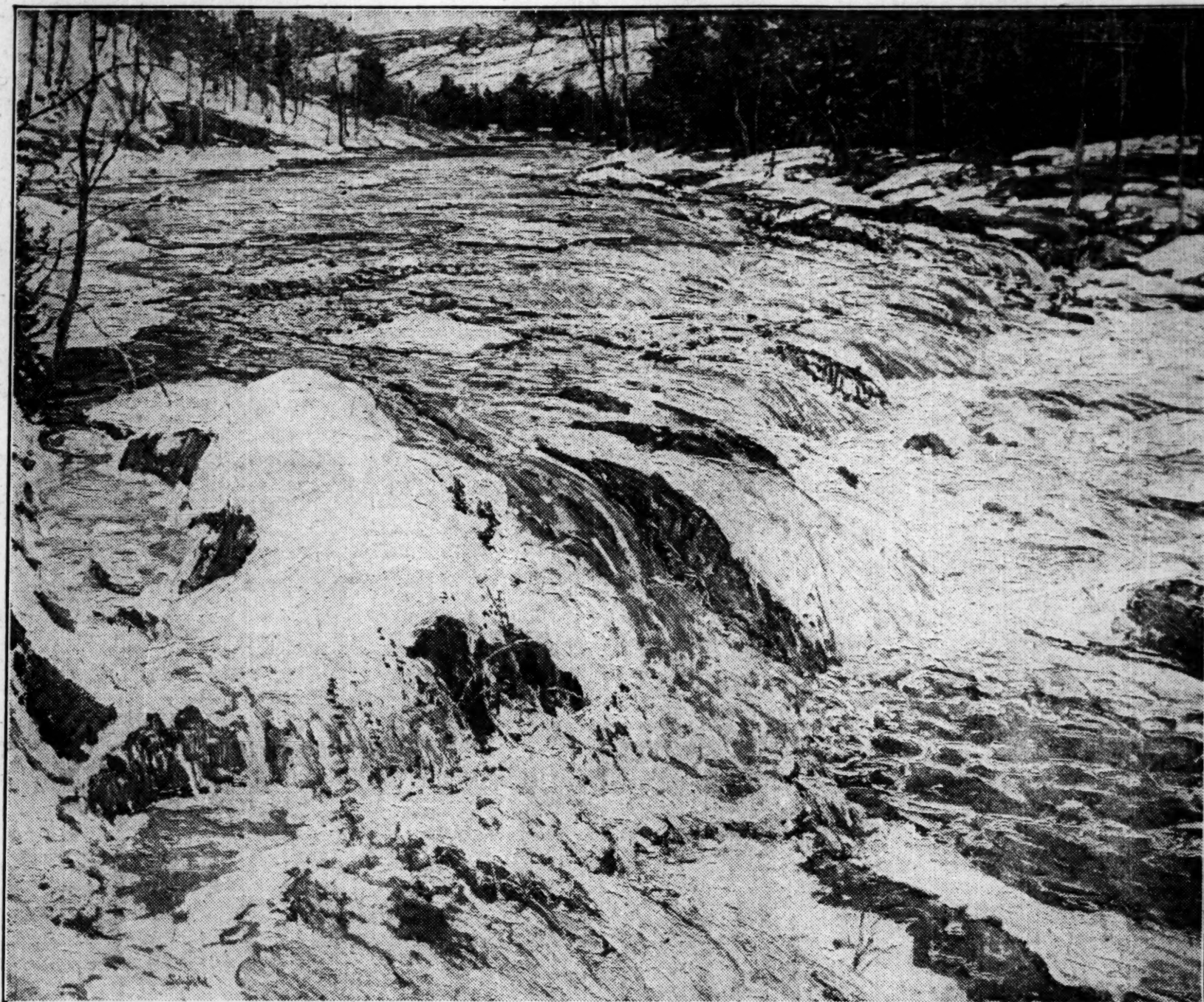
If Boucher is mentioned at a sort of apology. The times in which he lived are forgotten and with them his tremendous contribution to their art and he is condemned as the extremity of frivolity, if not worse. But such criticism as that gives no correct impression of his work at all.

The century in which Boucher lived and worked had no longer even the shadow of old Louis XIV upon it. It had forgotten him completely and was living in the sunshine of careless gaiety, dreaming nothing of the revolution ahead and pouring forth all its talents on making itself beautiful, and into the vortex of it Boucher was born, and he flung himself into the task of making it more beautiful still with all the zest that was in him. But if it could only be remembered, Boucher's painting of the pagan gods in French design was the part of his work which mattered the least, however charming some of it was. The part of his work that did matter, and matter enormously more than we ever give it credit for, was his decorative design and all the uses it was put to.

If Chardin glorified the homes of the humble by painting marvelous pictures of them, Boucher did vastly more in one sense for the homes of the cultured, for he actually designed and decorated them; he inspired the furniture and the tapestries and even the architecture of the rooms they decorated. And from France his impulse spread to England and produced the charm of the English country home through the genius of Chippendale and Sheraton and the great school of home decorators of that time. So it is not exaggerating anything to say that Boucher was undoubtedly the greatest art influence of his age and that influence had very little to do with his gods and goddesses.

Boucher was a pupil of Lemoine who, as much as anyone, had carried the Watteau genius into historical and decorative painting. Lemoine was never known to give his pupils more than the scantiest attention, but such was young Boucher's precocity that in three months he had completely mastered his teacher's art and left his studio a fully equipped artist. Thus at the age of 17 he possessed an excellent craftsmanship which it had taken Lemoine half his years to ac-

Photograph by Peter A. Juley, New York



"The Rapids," by Elmer Schofield, at the New York Academy

and so many were still to do. And Fragonard, to his credit, took the advice and came home a French painter still. For a time he was plunged into the same torrent as Boucher, and his pictures typified the reckless gaiety which was growing more abandoned as it neared the sea.

But however reckless the court life, there was a new spirit abroad in the land and it was making itself heard louder and louder. The critics were demanding from art that it should give forth high sentiments and should teach morality. Such painters as Greuze took quick advantage of it and became the rage, only their morality was largely sentimentalism. Fragonard went another way—a better one. He got married about that time and marriage seems to have changed his life and his art completely. He began to paint the charm and simplicity of the home as had Chardin and to use his own wife and children as his models.

The cloud of revolution grew broader and broader and Fragonard was in his prime when it burst and carried all royalism before it. His art, even his later art, was out of fashion and a new art, cold and classic, with his pupil David at its head, ruled the land. David was a personage of the Convention and protected his old master. Fragonard fled away to the south and did not return until Napoleon was on the throne and France was at peace again, at least within her borders.

Watteau, Boucher, and Fragonard are the three great decorative painters of Royalist France. Watteau comes first with the outburst of poetry and joy that followed the escape from the solemnities of Louis XIV. Boucher depicts the period when recklessness and frivolity and pleasure were reigning. Fragonard rings down the curtain. His art begins as gay and careless as Boucher, but he does not wholly neglect the more serious things. He watched the coming of the revolution and felt the change of thought that produced it. His art came home and stayed there.

TWO NEW R.A.'S.

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England—The announcement that another architect has been elected R. A. augurs well for the attitude now taken up by the Royal Academy toward the art of architecture, which is the one art that has a real influence on the aesthetic life of the people. When Sir Aston Webb was elected president of the Royal Academy many of us foresaw a renewed interest in building not for "looks," which is a comparatively modern heresy, but for "utility." Given the "utility" in the best sense of the word, "looks" will follow, and with the best "utility," the best "looks."

No one has done more to bring this home to us than Sir Edwin Landseer Lutyens, A. R. A., F. R. I. B., F. S. A., who has now been made an R. A. He has had a strong influence on the domestic architecture of the day in England, which has been proclaimed by a critic who is not an Englishman to be the most vital and beautiful in the world. Sir Edwin Lutyens has devoted 25 years almost entirely to houses, and his achievements in many styles solve new problems with old materials, bringing the truly progressive spirit into all he has done.

In 1913 he was elected an associate of the Academy. He was a member of the committee appointed in 1912 to advise the Government of India as to the site of Delhi, and was eventually made joint-architect with Herbert Baker of the new imperial city of Delhi. In 1918 he was knighted and is the designer of the Whitehall Cenotaph.

Hughes Stanton also became an associate in 1913. He is the son of William Hughes, the painter. He has been a constant exhibitor at the Academy since 1886, also at the Paris Salon and elsewhere. Many provincial and foreign galleries possess examples of his work, and the National Gallery of British art has his "Pastorale among the Dunes," purchased in 1908 by the Academy for the Chantry bequest.

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THE HOME FORUM

His First Newspaper Experience

But there came a paper on February 25, 1862, in which his quick eye found down among the advertisements an announcement certain to be eagerly seized upon by his mind, now prepared for a thing of this nature. Within nine miles of his home, right out on a plantation, was to be established by a planter whom he knew (so read the advertisement) a weekly paper that was to be modeled after his beloved Goldsmith's paper, the Bee, Addison's little paper, the Spectator, and Johnson's little paper, the Rambler, and was to be distributed from this his very own post office. Recalling his tremendous joy on reading this announcement, Mr. Harris wrote in later life: "Joe read this advertisement over a dozen times, and it was with a great deal of impatience that he waited for the next Tuesday to come." Tuesday came and brought the first issue of the promised paper, called The Countryman, to that boy whose careful and exhaustive perusal of it brought him to his life's crisis. Again it was down among the advertisements that he found the matter of moment:

WANTED—An active, intelligent white boy, fourteen or fifteen years of age, is wanted at this office to learn the printing business.

Here faced him his crucial opportunity. Trembling with mingled timidity and delight, he arose to meet it. From "On the Plantation" we take the following reminiscence:

"Joe borrowed pen and ink and paper from the friendly postmaster and wrote a letter to the editor, saying that he would be glad to learn the printing business. The letter was no doubt an awkward one, but served its purpose, for when the editor of The Countryman came to Hillsboro (East-ontion) he hunted Joe up and told him to get ready to go to the plantation. The lad, not without some misgivings, put away his tops and marbles, packed his little belongings in an old-fashioned trunk, and set forth on what turned out to be the most important journey of his life."

So came Joe Harris, with the bent of his genius well shaped, to the occasion of leaving his first home. The apparent influences that had upbuilt him in that home were his mother, friends, reading, school, atmospheric inspiration, the pulpit, and the press. And the post office, that medium through which the world outside came into the village and the village went forth into the world beyond, was a fitting place for him to spend his leisure hours, awaiting the vision of his future.—From "The Life of Joel Chandler Harris," by Robert Lemuel Higgins.

A Powerful Kingdom

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
THE "wise men of the East" in satisfying the desire of Herod to know where Christ Jesus was to be born, repeated the old prophecy: "And thou Bethlehem, in the land of Juda, art not the least among the princes of Juda: for out of thee shall come a Governor, that shall rule my people Israel." What was their meaning in saying this? Did they imply that there was to be a human governor who would displace Herod, set up a Jewish kingdom, and forthwith rule? They did not, and it is fortunate for the world that this is so. Herod, however, was fearful that there was to be a usurper of his place, of his power to govern. The purport of the prophecy can be seen by looking at the original statement of the foretelling, in the words of Micah, "But thou, Bethlehem, . . . out of thee shall come forth unto me that is to be ruler in Israel; whose goings forth have been from of old, from everlasting." Thus what was to appear in Bethlehem, was the eternal, ever-present Christ, or Truth, the understanding of which would be to men a governor, to rule them and teach them the ultimate knowledge that the spiritual man, who is the only true creation, is governed by Principle.

But did the Jews understand this? It is evident that they did not. Even the chosen disciples of the Master at first found difficulty in perceiving this metaphysical fact. That the Jews did not comprehend, was plainly shown when they at once looked to the coming of the material Jesus as the one who was to be the king. They hailed a person in place of the Christ, "whose goings forth have been of old, from everlasting." They expected Jesus to set up a kingdom of Judah, free from the rule of the Caesars of Rome. It was their intention even to take Jesus and set him upon a throne as their king. The Teacher perceived this error in the human mind, as related in the gospel of John, and "he departed again into a mountain himself alone."

It is true that the Master came to establish a kingdom in the earth, but not the kind of a government which the materialistic Jews looked for. It is a powerful kingdom, which would indeed be practical in the affairs of men, and exhibit a mighty force, the reign of Principle. "In earth, as it is in heaven." Of this sovereignty Mary Baker Eddy has written in "Miscellaneous Writings," page 174: "What is the kingdom of heaven? The abode of Spirit, the realm of the real. No matter is there, no night is there—nothing that maketh or worketh a lie. Is this kingdom afar off? No: it is ever-present here." A few sentences farther down on the same page, she goes on: "The kingdom of heaven is the reign of divine Science: it is a mental state. Christ Jesus said it is within you, and taught us to pray 'Thy kingdom come'; but he did not teach us to pray for death whereby to gain heaven."

The tragedy of the persecution of Jesus that later culminated in his crucifixion was not a tragic event for the Master, for it only enabled him to demonstrate the eternal existence of the spiritual man. The tragedy was that which happened to the people who crucified him, in that their spiritual darkness was so opaque that they could not comprehend in the slightest the Christ was not a fleshly being whom they could crucify, but the activity of Principle which was wholly beyond their reach.

Perhaps the height of this tragedy was their craving for a governor in a material form, one whom they could call their king, instead of the everlasting Principle; their effort to materialize the Christ by naming him "King of Israel," and later, their mocking at the superscription on the cross, "THIS IS JESUS THE KING OF THE JEWS," and saying, "He saved others; himself he cannot save. If he be the King of Israel, let him now come down from the cross, and we will believe him." As to this Mr. Eddy has said on page 58 of "Unity of Good": "His persecutors said mockingly, 'Save thyself, and come down from the cross.' This was the very thing he *was* doing, coming down from the cross, saving himself after the manner that he had taught, by the law of Spirit's supremacy; and this was done through what is humanly called agony."

Early in his career Christ Jesus had been assaulted by, and had conquered the suggestion of the carnal mind that there were kingdoms on earth which he could enjoy and possess even above most men. Witness the time when the devil, or material sense, whispered to Jesus that he could have all the world's kingdoms if he would but "fall down and worship" this false sense of things. Jesus answered, "Get thee hence, Satan; for it is written, Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve." Spirit, or God governs the real man, who is fully occupied in serving him. All that the human being has to do to demonstrate this absolute fact in his own life, is simply to apply it to his own problems. It makes no difference whether one is perplexities are bounded by the horse he lives in, or whether they be world-wide, affecting all government, an unswerving adherence to this truth will heal them. The reason for this is that any form of matter is a species of myth. Such a statement, undoubtedly, sounds ridiculous to anyone for whom material living is the Alpha and Omega of existence. But the verity that dwells in that declaration has been proved in this world on so many countless occasions in the last fifty years, not to mention the ages previous, that it

really can no longer be denied. What a large portion of the world really is interested in, "right now," is not, Does the scientific understanding of God, the divine Mind, heal? but, What will be the next unfolding of the fully demonstrated fact that such knowledge heals? Humanity may not generally know that this is of the most interest to it, but nevertheless it is so. The world of men, in any of its aspects, cannot remain in the primer stage of existence. It has to go on to the higher things. It must learn that the divine Mind and what it knows is the boundless kingdom that is even now taking the place of the fictitious universe of matter, in consequence of what is true, namely, that spiritual reality is all, and does not permit of any other presence. "The kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord, and of his Christ; and he shall reign forever and ever."



City Art Museum, St. Louis, at night

A Humble Bow to Scholarship

(Here Maggie enters, and all three are suddenly engrossed in the dim-brood. We could describe Maggie at great length. But what is the use? What you really want to know is whether she was good-looking. No she was not. Enter Maggie. She has a soft Scottish voice and a more resolute manner than is perhaps fitting for her plainness; and she stops short at sight of James sprawling unconsciously in the company chair.)

Maggie—James, I wouldn't sit on the fine chair.
James—I forgot again.
(But he wishes she had spoken more sharply. Even profanation of the fine chair had not roused her. She takes up her knitting, and they all suspect that she knows what they have been talking about.)

Maggie—You're late, David. It's nearly bed-time.
David (finding the subject a safe one)—I was kept late at the public meeting.

Alick (glad to get so far away from Galashiels)—Was it a good meeting?
David—Fairish. (With some heat) That young John would make a speech. Maggie—John Shand? Is that the student Shand?

David—The same. It's true he's a student at Glasgow University in the winter months, but in summer he's just the railway porter here; and I think it's very presumptuous of a young lad like that to make a speech when he hasn't a penny to bless himself with.

Alick—The Shands were always an impudent family, and jealous. I suppose that's the reason they haven't been on speaking terms with us this six years. Was it a good speech?
David (illustrating the family's generosity)—It was very fine, but he needn't have made fun of me.

Maggie (losing a stitch)—He dared? David—You see I can not get started on a speech without saying things like "in rising for to make a few remarks."

James—What's wrong with it?
David—He mimicked me, and said, "Will our worthy chairman come for to go for to answer my questions?" and so on; and they roared.

James (slapping his money pocket)—The sacker.
David—I did feel bitterly, father, the want of education. (Without knowing it, he has a beautiful way of pronouncing this noble word.)

Maggie (holding out a kind hand to him)—David.
Alick—I've missed it sore, David. Even now I feel the want of it in the very marrow of me. I'm ashamed to think I never gave you your chance. But when you were young I was so desperate poor, how could I do it, Maggie?

Maggie—It wasn't possible, father. Alick (gazing at the bookshelves)—To be able to understand these books! To up with them one at a time and scrape them as clean as though they were a bowl of brose. Lads, it's not to riches, it's to scholarship that I make my humble bow.—From the play, "What Every Woman Knows," by J. M. Barrie.

Andersen and Dickens

I was just writing my name and a few words in the front of "The True Story of My Life," when Dickens entered, youthful and handsome, with a wise and kind expression, and long, beautiful hair, falling down on both sides. We shook hands, looked into each other's eyes, spoke and understood one another. We stepped out on the balcony. It was happiness to me to see and speak with the one of England's living writers whom I loved most. . . . Dickens understood my love and admiration. Among my stories he mentioned "The Little Mermaid," which had been translated by Lady Duff Gordon, in "Bentley's Magazine"; he knew also "The Bazaar," and "The Improvisatore." . . . Here was the poet Milnes, here the Postmaster-General of England, authors, journalists, and noblemen, but for me Dickens was the first.—From "The Story of My Life," by Hans Andersen.

Borrow on Plynlimmon

The mountain of Plynlimmon to which I was bound is the third in Wales for altitude, being only inferior to Snowdon and Cadair Idris. What, however, has more than anything else contributed to the celebrity of the hill is the circumstance of its giving birth to three rivers. The first of which, the Severn, is the principal stream in Britain; the second, the Wye, the most lovely river, probably which the world can boast of; and the third, the Rheidol, entitled to high honor from its boldness and impetuosity, and the remarkable banks between which it flows in its very short course; for there are scarcely twenty miles between the Plynnon or source of the Rheidol and the aber or place where it discharges itself into the sea.

"Now," said I, "We will proceed to the sources of the rivers."
"The Plynnon of the Rheidol is not

ever, but follow me, and we shall be there in a minute."

So I did as he bade me, following him without fretting higher up the nant. Just at the top he halted and said, "Now, master, I have conducted you to the source of the Severn. I have considered the matter deeply, and have come to the conclusion that here, and here only, is the true source. Therefore stoop down and drink. . . .

The source of the Severn is a little pool of water some twenty inches long, six wide, and about three deep. It is covered at the bottom with small stones, from between which the water gushes up. It is on the left-hand side of the nant, as you ascend, close by the very top. An unsightly heap of black turf-earths stands just above it to the north. Turf-heaps, both large and small, are in abundance in the vicinity.

After taking possession of the Severn by drinking at its source, rather a shabby source for so noble a

Lexington

April 19, 1775

Good men in fustian, stand ye still! The men in red come o'er the hill. Lay down your arms, . . . cry The men in red full haughtily. But never a grounding gun is heard: The men in fustian stand unstirred: Dead calm save maybe a wise bluebird Puts in his little heavenly word. O men in red! If ye but knew The half as much as bluebirds do. Now in this little tender calm Each hand would out, and every palm With patriot palm strike brotherhood's stroke.

Or ere these lines of battle broke. O men in red! If ye but knew The least of all that bluebirds do. Now in this little giddy calm Yon voice might sing the Future's Psalm— The Psalm of Love with the brotherly eyes

Who pardons and is very wise— Yon voice that shouts with high-hoarse ire.

—Sidney Lanier.

Sharing Music

Chwang Paou, having had an interview with Ming Tszé, said, I have seen the King (Leang Hwuy Wang). His Majesty talked to me about his love of music, but I made no reply; what is your opinion about the love of music? Mencius replied if the King loved music right, the kingdom of Tse would not be far from approaching to good government. On another occasion Mencius waited upon the King, and asked him whether he had not spoken to Chwang Paou about his fondness for music? he replied, I am incapable of delighting in the music of the ancients; I am only fond of the vulgar music of the day. On which the sage said, if Your Majesty love music properly Tszé is near prosperity. The music of the present day proceeds from that of ancient times.

Let me hear your opinion (said the King). Mencius—Is it more delightful to rejoice in music alone, or to share one's delight with others? King—It is more joyful to share it with others. Mencius—Whether it is more joyful to share our delight in music with a few, or with all (or a multitude)? King—To share it with all is more delightful.—Chinese Classics.

Flowers

No dainty flower or herbe that grows on ground. No arboret with painted blossoms drest And smelling sweet, but there it might be found.

To bud out faire, and throwe her sweets smells a' around.

—E. Spencer.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1920

EDITORIALS

The British Miners

THE decision of the delegates' conference of the Miners Federation, in Great Britain, to accept the government's offer of an increase in pay is the most striking proof possible of the anxiety of the miners' leaders to prevent a strike in the coal fields. It cannot, of course, be maintained that the danger is over, for there is always the possibility of district action as opposed to federal action. Nevertheless the decision of the delegates which was taken on Thursday last, in the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, showed a great majority for acceptance, whilst the representative of this paper, who talked with certain of the delegates after the meeting, found the strongest possible feeling amongst them to avoid plunging the country into anything so disastrous as the stoppage of the mines.

Throughout the very trying conditions with which the leaders of the men have been faced, there has been manifested a most extraordinary restraint and a most laudable anxiety to prevent trouble. The Miners Federation of Great Britain must stand almost unique amongst the labor unions of the world, for having striven to bring about a reduction of prices rather than to insist upon an increase of wages. Recognizing what the coal industry means to the Nation the men of the union have felt that only as a very last resort should the furnaces be banked down and the domestic supply of fuel terribly reduced or extinguished altogether. Because of this they approached the government with a proposal for a reduction in the price of coal, undertaking, in return, not to push their claims for the increase of wages, which if a rise in the price was insisted upon, they felt themselves to be entitled to. It was surely an act of extraordinary patriotism, and patriotism at the expense of individual income is a virtue not very common in any country. Unfortunately the government declined to interfere with the owner's right to raise the price, whereupon, as a natural corollary, the miners insisted that if the price was to be raised, they themselves were entitled to an increase commensurate with the rise in the cost of living.

Now, most people will agree that the miners' contention was at once a fair and conservative one. The recent inquiry before the House of Lords has made it quite clear that the lot of the miner, like the lot of Mr. Gilbert's policeman, when mining duty has to be done, is not altogether happy one. There are very few occupations which are at once so trying and so dangerous, as such things are calculated, as that of mining. To lie for a large portion of the day upon your back in a coal seam, cutting coal with a pick, is quite as unpleasant as the time when "constabulary duty" is to be done. It is, moreover, an occupation followed at a much greater risk than that of the ordinary worker; and, as a consequence, there is no doubt that the collier should receive a pay comparative to the arduousness of his labors and his admitted personal risk. Yet the fact is, as was clearly proved by the Lords' inquiry, that a vast proportion of the mining population is poorly paid and lives in conditions which really should not be either permissible or permitted. Something of the surroundings in which the collier's life is quite commonly spent was shown to the world by Robert Smillie, during the taking of the evidence in the House of Lords, and it was of a kind to dissipate the popular concept of the collier as a gentleman of easy hours, whose week-ends were spent with a dog, upon the moors, enjoying his sport like a fox-hunting squire.

In spite of all this, the miners have remained a thing apart from the continuous demand for higher wages and greater profits. The ordinary union settles every increase in price by an immediate plunge after those prices in the shape of increased wages. In the end the prices and the wages both go up, and a great economic display of the kitten chasing its tail is witnessed. The sufferer is the man in between, the college professor and the school-teacher, the civil servant, and the officers of the army and navy, the doctor and the clergyman, and the whole body of people living on moderate fixed incomes. It is because the English miners have realized this that they have made a determined effort in favor of a reduction of prices rather than an increase of wages. Yet, as Mr. Frank Hodges says, they have nowhere met with sympathy, least of all in the House of Commons. The way out, so far as the miners are concerned, in his opinion and in the opinion of the union, is nationalization, but, in spite of the Sankey report recommending nationalization, nationalization is refused by the government.

Now when a government sets up a committee, presided over by one of the judges of the High Court, it is understood that the findings of that committee will be acted upon. The government has, however, determined to ignore the findings of Mr. Justice Sankey, and so, as Mr. Hodges points out, the miners, absolutely against their will, are thrust into the vortex where increased prices and increased wages swirl in an unceasing eddy. The miners, of course, made a tremendously false step in recommending direct action. Direct action would merely defer the day of nationalization, even supposing nationalization to be the best way out of the difficulty, because it would unite against the miners everybody who objects to a minority using force to gain its own end. If the Labor Party in the United Kingdom is not in power, today, it is entirely owing to the fact that the workmen of the country are not united in returning workmen to Parliament. This was made perfectly plain at the last general election, and it has been made perfectly plain at numerous by-elections since. When huge constituencies, composed of an enormous majority of Labor men, return a Unionist candidate, it is obviously because those constituencies prefer Unionists to Labor men. And for a majority, in such circumstances, to threaten to take by force what they cannot gain constitutionally, is not merely

to put themselves in the wrong, but to insure their own defeat.

This mistake the miners have now repented of. It has become perfectly plain that the extremist tail is to be no longer allowed to wag the Labor dog. If it were, then there would be an end of the Labor Party as any real force in Parliament, for it is perfectly certain that a country which will not return a Labor majority, will not have its policy dictated to by a Labor minority. Therefore today the miners, reconsidering their position, are determined upon attempting nationalization by constitutional methods. At the same time they object, and they object strongly, to the government taking the surplus profits of the huge increase in the price of export coal in order to buy out the colliery owners. If, they insist, the "alien" is going to be charged an excessive price for coal, then they are going to follow the other unions in demanding an increase of wages, and this is where the situation stands today. Defeated, for the time being at any rate, in their effort to reduce prices whilst simultaneously keeping down wages, the miners are being forced, against their will, into a demand for increased wages, with the inevitable effect that the whole question of increased prices will continue unaffected until the breaking point is reached.

Armenia and the League of Nations

THE situation in regard to Armenia is certainly improving. The Council of the League of Nations has come to the unanimous decision that the acceptance of the mandate for Armenia by a civilized state, under the League, would offer the best solution of the Armenian question, and would be acceptable to the Armenians. This important decision was announced at the recent public meeting of the League in Paris, by Herbert Fisher, the British Minister of Education, who went on to state that the Council considered that if the constituent members of the League would supply a collective guarantee, and thus relieve the mandatory of financial liability, there would be no difficulty in finding a mandatory.

Now it is too early yet to gauge the full effect of this decision. The League is an untried instrument, and its exact status amongst the nations is still very much in the process of evolution. Nevertheless, the simple fact that the representatives of all the great powers have come to a unanimous decision in favor of a plan to make themselves jointly responsible for the future protection and development of Armenia is of the most far-reaching importance. The next desirable step is to give effect to this decision without delay. It is not too much to say that in this matter, the first great decision which the League of Nations has come to, the League is on its trial. If in this matter of Armenia it can show itself strong, resourceful, and determined on expedition, such action will go a long way toward establishing the League in the confidence of the nations.

Time is here, of course, the very essence of the whole matter. Armenians are still being massacred. France has found the reestablishment of order and the defense of the Christian inhabitants of the country a task beyond her powers. The League must move, and move quickly. If the question were one of war in which some enemy was actually threatening, it may be confidently asserted that an alliance, equal in number to the nations composing the Council of the League, would have no difficulty in securing a working plan of campaign within a few days. The present situation in Armenia is just as urgent as if the country were invaded, as, indeed, it is. And there can be no doubt that there are few things which the world would hail with much deeper satisfaction than a strong, courageous, effective action in regard to this matter.

The great question is, of course, Who shall be the mandatory? for it can hardly be supposed that any one of the great powers will hesitate to take its share in the comparatively small financial guarantee which will be necessary. The desire of the Armenians themselves, and of practically all the European powers, is that the United States should assume this mandate. The United States, however, is not yet even a party to the League of Nations, and the matter, as has been said, is very urgent. France has failed. The United Kingdom has already obligations in the Near and Mid East to the very utmost of her capacity. All the circumstances, therefore, point to Greece. With the Thracian question out of the way, settled along lines of simple justice, as it might be tomorrow, the Greek Army, or a large part of it, which the delay of the powers in settling the Turkish question has kept mobilized, would be free to move into Armenia and commence the policing of the country. Such action, if taken promptly, would come at just the right time. Recent dispatches from Armenia show that the Armenians are, at last, being roused to depend upon themselves; that they are mobilizing what forces they can; and are determined, come what may, to make a stand. Greece, moreover, has all along shown herself sympathetic toward the Armenians. Only the other day, Mr. Venizelos sent a cable dispatch from London to the Armenian National Union in Boston, urging perseverance and courage, and giving assurance that the Greek people would never forget "their Armenian brethren." Greece has, it is true, a vast work to do, as it is, in the Near East, without taking a mantle for Armenia. But Greece is a great civilizing power, and, as such, may be depended upon to recognize and honor the obligations which this degree of advancement lays upon her.

New Pacific Naval Base

CONSIDERATIONS which made advisable the assignment of some of the largest ships of the United States Navy to the Pacific fleet led inevitably to the action of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, recently reported, recommending the establishment of a new and modernly equipped naval base on the western coast of the United States. The action of the committee in designating San Francisco Bay as the site of this base is, no doubt, the result of careful study of natural conditions in that harbor and elsewhere, as well as considerations of geographical and strategic advantages. To the layman it would perhaps appear that no natural harbor anywhere could possibly offer greater advantages than that at the Golden Gate, where sanctuary is provided for the ships of every friendly nation, and into whose waters no enemy invader could possibly find his way past the guns of the

Presidio and the forts concealed on the heights opposite.

As might have been expected, there promises to be more or less rivalry between the cities in the "Bay District" when the decision must be reached as to the exact location of the new base. Up to the present time it has been sufficient that the waters of no other harbor than San Francisco Bay should be seriously considered by the committee. Now, with victory virtually assured, there will probably be sharp competition between San Francisco proper, which offers the site at Hunter's Point, on the San Francisco side of the bay, and the city of Alameda, on what is called the Oakland side. Toward the great project, estimated to cost, when completed, between \$40,000,000 and \$75,000,000, the city of Alameda is said to have offered to donate the proposed site to the government, if the land is accepted for naval base purposes within a specified time.

The action of the Naval Affairs Committee, if confirmed by congressional action, will relegate the Mare Island Navy Yard, long famous in the Nation's annals, to the status of a training and repair base. All capital ships, because of greater security offered and of superior docking facilities, would, it is announced, anchor within the harbor of the bay.

Another important action of the committee is that recommending the establishment of a submarine base at San Pedro, California, at an expense of approximately \$500,000. This item, although recommended by the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Daniels, was not embraced in the House bill. It is indicated now that it will follow the larger recommendation to final passage.

Overall Clubs As Clubs Over All

OVERALL clubs are appealing to the American sense of humor. They were bound to. And as the prices for tailor-made or ready-to-wear clothing have gone up beyond all ordinary reach, even for fairly well-to-do people, there is nothing surprising in the rapid spread of the movement toward the adoption of blue denim as wearing apparel, with a view to force the clothing trade to readjust their notions of what the public should be asked to pay for ordinary clothes. Starting in the south, in Florida and Georgia, overall clubs have become popular through all the surrounding region. They have spread to the southwest, to Texas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas. Even Missouri, Kansas, and more northerly states have taken them up. The membership includes business men, professional men, and college students. Men to whom the wearing of overalls is an ordinary affair are wearing them on the extraordinary occasions. Men who are strangers to overalls are putting them on for ordinary wear. Women and girls are making simple dresses of gingham or denim as their share in the protest. In states so far north as to make overalls impracticable at this season, old clothes clubs are springing up. Thus the movement amounts to a broadly organized effort to shut off demand for new clothing as a means for forcing down the price.

Probably it will have some effect. Certainly it has already had the effect of pushing up the price of overalls and blue denim. There is a possibility, of course, that the sudden wide-sweeping demand for this sort of goods will stimulate those who deal in them to the usual effort, of traders in a necessary commodity, to control the supply and kite the price. Overall club members will in that event speedily come to realize that overalls are not absolutely necessary to membership. Other kinds of work clothes are obtainable, and there are enough of them, and they are cheap enough, it seems, to keep the campaign of protest going, if the campaigners do not weaken. If there is enough momentum in the movement, its effect can of course be nothing less, in the long run, than to bring the prices of regular clothes down where ordinary people can afford to pay for them.

Everybody seems to be pretty well interested to see whether the overall clubs and the old clothes clubs really get anywhere in this matter. If they do, they will have made the first general protest against inflated prices that middle-class people in the United States have yet made through their own efforts and of their own accord. And if middle-class people have at last been stirred sufficiently so that they actually are doing something in their own behalf, not merely complaining to one another that officials ought to do something, there may be some interesting results. One result, at any rate, seems likely to be a more or less definite discouragement of extravagance or carelessness in all kinds of buying. We have about worked through the stage where the ability of the newly-rich to pay anything at all for what they take a notion to buy can fix prices for all of us. We seem to be well entered upon the stage where the inability of the newly-poor to pay for what they must have if they are to continue to live and take proper care of themselves and their families will exert a broader effect upon the prices which all of us are asked to pay. "The great game of 'I'm going to get mine while the getting is good'" has about run its course, for the present. Its culmination can be brought about rather swiftly if the main body of middle-class Americans can only bring themselves, whole-heartedly, to play the game of the overall clubs.

Primroses

It is safe to say that never a year goes by, in England, without some one, somewhere, discovering a primrose, blossoming quietly in some sheltered corner, "early" out of all reason. For indeed the primrose; or, at any rate, some primroses, have their own ideas as to times and seasons and the fitness of things. No spring flower, in England, can be depended on to keep faith more truly as to the time of its grand arrival. But the man who knows where to look for it may sometimes find a blossom even before the days begin to lengthen in December.

One primrose, however, does not make a primrose time, any more than does one swallow a summer. The real primrose time in England is just about now. Today, indeed, is Primrose Day, the day when all true believers in the "principles" advocated by the Earl of Beaconsfield, and it is to be suspected, many thousands who have a very hazy idea, or none at all, of what those "principles" are, will buy a bunch of primroses in London and other cities throughout the three kingdoms.

The joy of it is, of course, that they are all wild flowers. The woods and copses and spinneys of the

countryside are filled with them, and through the night before Primrose Day they come into London from all quarters. With the first light, baskets piled high with them begin to emerge from Covent Garden, scattering in all directions, by early morning bus or tram or Underground, until every street corner seems to be provided with its basket of pale yellow flowers.

"Three bunches a penny, primroses!"
Oh, dear is the greeting of Spring.
When she offers her dew-spangled posies,
The fairest creation can bring.

Prices have gone up since the day that Eliza Cook rewrote the old London cry in her "Journal," but the primroses are the same, and the sight of them, as the traveler emerges from a tube station, is surely an inducement to reverie.

"I know a bank where the wild thyme blows." Well and good, but I a bank where the primroses have their home. So might any lover of the countryside in England make reply, just about now. On the edge of a spinney, close by a little pool, where is shade and moisture and kindly mold, there's such a bank. Here the leaves fall gently to the ground in autumn, and never a wind can blow them far. Here the roots of elms spread out toward the water, and here moss, fresh and green, fills the hollows. In the spinney beyond, if the tangled bracken of last year's growth still covers the young shoots with a coat of brown, in the elms above, a shimmer of green spreads everywhere amidst the tracery filled with blue. Spring is well on the way. But, on the bank, it has come. The bank has no doubt of it. Primroses are everywhere, crowding round rocks, throwing aside the brown leaves, and moving down, a wondrous pale flood, to the water's edge.

Editorial Notes

By a strange irony, San Remo, the meeting place of the entente premiers, is, or was, a veritable German "stronghold." Although on the Italian Riviera, and a queen among the watering places which stretch from the little frontier town of Ventimiglia to Genoa, it was practically "discovered" by the former-Kaiser's parents. Here Kaiser Frederick spent some of his latter days, and there is a tablet to that effect outside the building in which he took up his residence. Consequently German was heard more frequently on the promenade than English. The British who visited San Remo generally confined themselves to a hotel of their choice, and tried to convince themselves that the Germans were more or less interlopers. The Germans returned the compliment. Abbazia, the "Nice of the Adriatic," facing Fiume, is another case of a German "discovery" on a soil which, though not Italian property, has strong Latin associations. The "discoverer" in this instance was the former Kaiserin, who made several annual visits there. In those days, Abbazia had its full showing of royalty, and to see the former King of Rumania and his Queen, Carmen Sylva, afoot on the promenade or seated on the terrace of their villa, was by no means an uncommon occurrence.

CHICAGO, busy with the problem of rapid transit, is being reminded that the other big cities of the world have come to believe high-speed subway trains the best solution. Chicago, however, need only visit the subways of the United States now in operation to assure herself that subway systems of the existing order, develop noise more definitely than they develop speed. If the monorail idea can be adapted by Chicago to give greater speed while almost eliminating friction and noise, there would seem to be no good reason why Chicago should not catch up with the other cities by providing herself with subways, and then set the pace for the rest by equipping her subways with the monorail trains.

A NOTICEABLE change will be seen at this year's exhibition of the Royal Academy of Arts at Burlington House. It is announced that until further notice it will not be compulsory to frame pictures for exhibition in gilt frames. The reservation "till further notice" may be a safeguard to the hanging committee, as it is added that frames of extravagant design or color, or of unusual material should be avoided as likely to cause difficulties in arrangement. It opens, indeed, a vista of what might be the effect of unlimited genius dealing with "hyperthetical" frames.

SIR HARRY BRITAIN, member of the British House of Commons, appeals to the people who have house room or spare rooms to offer hospitality to the thousands of American people who are eager to visit England during the present year. A Hospitality League has been formed, and is to be under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., whose hospitality work during the war had too little recognition. The benefit of getting to know one another in a way not possible in hotels and clubs will be a mutual benefit, and one which will do much to cement the friendship begun over a common cause.

CAN anyone think of a more welcome present, to a dweller in a town, than a wood—a real wood with trees and moss growing on the ground, with birds yearly tenants in the branches, and with funny little beetles and things that scuttle, when you look at them, as if they were late for an important meeting? Why, just to stand in it and say "Thank you," with all that comprehends, would be a joy indeed. And this is what the Duke of Rutland has done for Bakewell, in England—made a free gift of two woods, Catcliffe and Encliffe woods.

ALL sorts of plans continue to come to light for the improvement of motion pictures and the elimination of low-standard pictures. But most of them are not geared to take effect before all the expenses of producing the film have been incurred. If censorship is to be fair, as well as effective, it should be applied at the source of the films—that is to say, in the studios of the producers.

VEGETARIANS may undertake to make a controversial point out of the recent news item about the New York man who was made savage by a small steak which he bought for his dinner. It turns out, however, that the argument is really for the economists. It was the \$1.15 price of the steak, not the eating of it, that made the man wild.